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VOL. 1 NO 138. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 9. 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

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BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	9000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.. ..	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

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Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

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Superintendent.

Bombay,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	12th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5501	24th Aug	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	560	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Saturday 9th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept,
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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9th August 1913.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
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CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
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Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

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Saturday 23rd.	The one and only **CHARLEY'S AUNT** (Still Running) Preceded by **FEED THE BRUTE.** Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by LAWRENCE IRVING in London and principal Provincial Theatres.

Seat may now be booked at ROSE & Co.,

Price of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Commence at 9-30.
Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 & 1 only.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
86, SURREY STREET, STRAND.
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1821.)

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night! To-Night!

A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

BY

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
But the young, young children they are weeping
In the country of the free."

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. Avivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

Full Programme of other Pictures.

3 Shows nightly at.—*7, 8-30 & 10 Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

35 CASES ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, to-day, Saturday, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the undermentioned goods on account and at risk of the following defaulting indentors—

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Alimahomed:—

8 cases aluminium circles, quality B. W. G., 98-99 per cent. purity gauge 20.

15 cases aluminium circle, quality, B.W.G. 98-99 per cent. purity gauge 20 and 18.

On account and at the risk of Salebhoy Mahomedbhoy Patheria and Choonilal Gordhandas—

12 cases aluminium circles, 98-99 per cent. purity quality B.W.G., gauge 20 and 18.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF III CASKS.
ALIZARINE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of Lala Kaloo-Mal Shoori-Mall and on account and at the risk of M. Gunpat Babaji Bhaysar:—

III casks alizarine 20 and 40 per cent. in cask one, two and four cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, 12th August, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: Claret, tin plates, soap, tooth-powder, advertising matter, chemicals, electric glass shades, Edison's batteries, sundry goods samples, cotton, piece-goods, cotton-seed, gram husks, copra, cowrie bolts and nuts, paint, cement, alizarine, canvashoe, hoopiran, rattans, iron cisterns, earthenware pipes, waste-paper, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 15th inst. at 11 a.m., (S.T.), (in the morning) at Mazagaon Tank Bunder by order of A. Hoosein, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the concerned the following coal saived from the sea:—

A quantity of coal.

A deposit of 50 per cent., will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 9th August 1913. 256

D'LAL & COMPANY.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable immoveable property, at 2nd Kumbharwada Street.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will; under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, Attorneys for Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and costs of Haribhai Laxman Kapade, the mortgagor, pursuant to the powers of sale, contained in the Indenture of 2nd mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of October, 1911, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 4947, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7605, Street No. 131, and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Somaji, and on the South by the property of Rama Gangaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, Attorneys for the mortgagee herein, at their Office, at 14, Hummum Street, Sardar Building, Fort or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.

Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMSETT STREET.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 110 of 1912.

Waman Pandurang Bhojnay, Plaintiff.
vs.
Gajanand Pandurang Bhojnay and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Waman Pandurang Bhojnay and Gajanand Pandurang Bhojnay Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decretal Order of Reference passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of August, 1912, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts situate on the South side of Shamsett Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramkrishna Luxmon Dolas, on or towards the West by the property or share of Radhabai widow of Narayen Khrishnaji Bhojnay, on or towards the North by the said Shamsett Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises are a portion of Pension and Tax Tenure land containing by admeasurment 378 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 523. New No. 2537, Old Survey Nos. 3207-3208 and New Survey No. 1939 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 598 and Street Nos. 79-81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA, SEVENTH STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th August at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Rao Saheb Mooljee Narayan and Thacker Morarji Mulji, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 7th Street outside the Fort, and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 39 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4086, New No. 10884, Old Survey No. 3650, and New Survey No. 6279 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 1606 and Street No. 65 and bounded on the East by the property of Anandrao Kanojee Vaujari, on the West by the house of Narsoo Gaiboo, on the North by the Sweepers passage and on the South by the said Kamatipura 7th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 25 Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1913. 257

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and south-west Punjab and local elsewhere; Multan has had 1.67", Rawalpindi 0.13", Lahore 3.37" and Ambala 0.35". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the submontane districts. Maximum temperature is below normal at Sirsa and minimum temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 1.22" of rain and Allahabad 0.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegram has been received from Kotah. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximun temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Bombay records 0.10" and Mormugao 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.65" of rain and Nizamabad 0.16". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the submontane and south-western districts of the Punjab, fairly general in the Konkan, and local in the United Provinces, west Central India, north Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar, while in the Central Provinces precipitation has been insignificant. One noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the heavy rainfall at Multan. There has been a decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces and the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab, the south United Provinces, the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula; some showers in the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in Rajputana, Gujarat and west Central India.

P & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. *Caledonia*, which left Aden on the evening of the 3rd, experienced till longitude 52° E. calms or gentle west-south-westerly wind and south-easterly swell till longitude 57° E. fresh south-westerly windand considrable outh-westerly swell, till longitude 66° moderate gale from the south-west rising occasionally to fresh gale and high sea, till longitude 69° E. strong south-westerly wind, sea and swell, and till arrival this morning fresh south-westerly wind, sea and swell. Skies were cloudy or overcast from longitude 49° E. and there were occasional rain-squalls at longitude 58° E. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 8th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Amount past 24 hours	Rainfall. Actual 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	88°3	83°0	70	0·10	0·06
Jask	96 3	87·3	72	0·00	−0·06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	91°3	88°6	79	0·10	−0·17
PUNJAB—					
Multan	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	79°9	71·2	95	3 37	15 04	+6 38
Sirsa	91°3	80 0	71		4·37	7 86
Ambala	83°5	74·9	93	0 35	2·13	+13 65
Delhi	91°5	78 3	79		12 38	−1·43
UNITED PROVINCES—					6 10	−8 3
Agra	89·0	7· 5	7			
Mainpuri	90°3	79	85	0·02	8·41	4·61
Jhansi	8o o	8			58	−13·90
Cawnpore	89°6	8 0	85	1 22	13 11	−4·16
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	85 5	9· 5	5	..	0·6	X0 05
Ajmer	85°1	25 2	79	..	59	−3 9
Jaipur	85 2	77 1	74	..	11 42	−0 74
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85 5	77 0	80	..	3·54	+14·20
Dwarka	84 3	79 7	78	..	13 35	+3·18
Veraval	82·	7·3	85	..	3 68	+11·37
Rajkot	89 1	73 3	75	..	44 31	X4·63
BOMBAY AND SIND—						
Pasni	91·0	77 8	76	..	29·30	+18·64
Surat	85 9	79 1	83	..	29 29	+1·72
Ahmedabad	91·	77 2	79	..	34 95	+5·67
Deesa	84·3	75 9	89	..	22 46	+8·46
Neemuch	77·4	7·0	89	0·15	16 49	+1·41
Indore	8. 1	71 1	84	0·01	30 83	+12 93
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79 3	74·3	89	0 09	24·13	−7·39
Saugor	80 3	72·1	88	..	18 12	−7 68
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	84·7	73 6	82	..	31·28	+15·55
Akola	88·2	74 0	78	..	19·13	+11·69
Amraoti	82 8	73 3	85	0·02	26·64	+8·55
Nagpur	85·6	73·6	74	..	30 93	+4 62
Chanda	86·5	76·0	75	..	30 62	+2·48
Raipur	86·7	74·6	84	0 07	27 89	+6 79
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83·3	78 7	85	0·10	0·30	+12·51
Ratnagiri	84·3	77 9	83	0 03	54 44	−11·22
Mormugao	84·5	76 7	97	0·18	70 72	+3 39
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85 4	74·1	73	..	16·67	+0·55
Ahmednagar	80·6	69·5	78	0 06	16 71	7 46
Poona	79 5	71·6	74	0 05	20·80	+7 86
Sholapur	89·8	72·4	70	..	9 09	−4 50
Bijapur	87·2	70·8	75	..	8 55	+2·41
Belgaum	73·3	66·1	92	0·65	2 6	−1 30
Aurangabad	83·9	6·4	81	..	15·47	+2·23
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·4	74·2	81	0·16	28·20	+ 0 42
Hyderabad	85·8	72·2	76	..	10·78	−1·14
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86 8	74·8	86	0 36	66·55	−15·26
Calicut	84 3	74 2	90	0·08	60 91	−10·03
Cochin	85 2	74.7	80	..	6· 41	+5·.7
Colombo	85 5	77·5	80	..	13 01	−1·58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93·8	80 2	71	..	5·91	−6·23
Bellary	92 0	75 3	60	..	3·07	−1 0
Cuddapah	97 5	75 5	64	..	4·13	−4·31
Madras	100·5	82 5	51	..	3·34	−3·88
Bangalore	79·8	63·8	50	..	2 17	+0·0
Coimbatore	88·9	70·8	79	..	79	−0 4
Trichinopoly	98·6	78·8	50	..	1·24	−32·0
Negapatam	99 2	77·1	66	..	1·15	−2·1

TO-DAY'S MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following passengers sail by the homeward mail steamer Persia to London to-day:—

Peas, Mr. Emil; White, Lt.-Col. G. F.; Lorimer, Miss E. C. G.; Hart, Mr. F. W.; Cito, Mr. N.; Pitkethly, Mr.; Hogarth, Mr. T. J.; Thompson Mrs. and Infant; Seddon, Mr.; Wigglesworth, Mr. A.; Heberlein Mr. H.; Moss Mr. F. J.; Hill, Mr. T. R.; Hamilton, Mr. J.; Grieve, Mr.; Wolf, Mr. Edward; Alexander, Mr. R. D. L.; Stedham, Mr.; Rubenson, Mr. N. W.; Kay, Mr. J.; Saunders, Mr. C.

Mr. and Mrs.; Smith, Mr. N. W.; Kay, Mr. J.; Saunders, Mr. C.

CONSTIPATION *produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect.*

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The storm over North-east India has hardly moved and heavy rain has fallen in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The Arabian Sea current is giving no rain in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of the United Provinces and the Punjab; fairly general in north-west Frontier Province and local in Orissa, Kashmir and on the West Coast. A few falls also have occured in the west of the United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches; Rangoon one; Bhamo one and a half; Cherrapunji twenty-four; Chittagong and Naraingunj two; Burdwan, Mymensingh and Dogra one; Berhampore one and a half; Darjeeling and Ranchi four; Hazaribagh six; Patna and Gaya three; Naya Dumka four; Cawnpore and Simla one; Lahore and Lyallpur three; Kushab one; Multan one and a half; Parachinar half; and Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters.

Forecast—Decrease of rainfall in the Punjab.

The Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports a strong monsoon.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from London, reports light winds and fine weather from Suez to Lonpetuda 61 degree E thence to Bombay strong to fresh S. W. monsoon and high S. W. sea.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Hamburg, reports very strong S. W. monsoon.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 7th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..	inches 29·700
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	„ 77·4
Dew Point	..	„ 76·1
Relative humidity of Air	..	„ 0·848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	8·6
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 83·3
Minimum do.	do.	„ 78·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles 238
Fall of Rain	..	inches 0·13
Total fall during month	..	„ 0 91
Total fall during year	..	„ 60·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th August	..	„ 0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 8th August 1913 was 29·899 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	9	m 4 27	26 4
		15 a	25 1
Sun.	10	m 5 45	25 9
		11 a	24 11
Mon.	11	m 7 16	24 7
		29 a	24 3
		m 8 52	23 0
Tues.	12	7 59 a	23 10
		m 9 48	23 7
Wed.	13	9 14 a	24 1
		m 10 30	27 1
Thurs	14	10 9 a	24 8

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	9	9 48 a	18 6
		10 7	16 5
Sun.	10	10 47	20 0
		11 30	16 11
		11 57	21 2
Mon,	11	1 24 a	17 5
		m 1 15	17 7
Tnes.	12	2 58 a	21 3
		2 20	17 7
Wed.	13	3 59	20 7
		m 3 16	17 5
Thurs.	14	4 41 a	19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9. (Sat.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11 m
10 (Sun.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10 m
11. (Mon.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
12. (Tues.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
13. (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8 m
14. (Thurs.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M.; First quarter, 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

Consols 2½ %	73-15-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·25
Rentes 3 %	87½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	27½
„ 2 months hence	27·7-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64-3-16
Exchange on India 30 d st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	

Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bills Calcutta Rs. 1,10,000 @ ½ 1-32.

3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3-15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4-5-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ 6 „	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7-7-9
Interest day to day loans	2-7-8
„ 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August, 8.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market to-day presented very slight fluctions. The Market opened at Rs. 96-2-6 but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 96-4 (sellers) for 29th August delivery. Business was done on a limited scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands in a lot at Rs. 103.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on Demand Loans to 4 per cent.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained dull and depressed and in the absence of buyers the rates dropped by a few points.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 632-8, but closed at Rs. 635 for September delivery.

David stood low in the vicinity of Rs. 570.

Crescent declined to Rs. 145 and Standard to Rs. 1,450.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,710 and Centrals at Rs. 2,125.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,475 in a big lot.

Indore Malva were in demand at Rs. 170.

Ahmedabad Advance stood firm at Rs. 947-8.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 367-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 94-8 and Deferred to Rs. 195-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares advanced to Rs. 1,150.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 237-8.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares were placed at Rs.64-8.

The Eastern Bank Shares were quoted at Rs. 86.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 7.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£39'000,000. Decrease £300.000
Public Deposits	£9,400,000. Decrease £1,500,000
Other do.	£39,800,000. Decrease £1,000,000
Govt. Securities	£12,800.000 Unchanged
Other Securities	£27,000,000. Decrease £2 200.000
Notes & Gold	£27,500,000. Decrease £400,000

The Bank Reserve is 50.% of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 7.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	2,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm, Incrased demand.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Demand limited.

Mid. Americans	6·49 d.
Egyptian F. G. F,	9·35 d.

New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August, 11·72 October 11·15
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·69 Oct. 11·12
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·45 Oct. 11·23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.14	6·09
S. O.	6·05	6·00
O. N.	6·01	5·96
N. D.	5·96	5·91
D. J.	5·96	5·92
J. F.	5·97	5·94
F. M.	5·99	5·94
M. A.	6·00	5·96
A. M.	6·01	5·96

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·11	6·14
S. O.	6·02	6·05
O. N.	5·98	6·01
N. D.	5·94	5·96
D. J.	5·94	5·96
J. F.	5·95	5·97
F. M.	5·96	5·99
M. A.	5·97	6 00
A. M.	5·98	5·01
M. J.	6·00	6·02

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·70. Previous closing price 11·65.

Futures at New York Oct. 11 07, Previous closing price. 11·14.

Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined owing to unfavorable cotton goods situation

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·40. Previous price 11·47.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·10. Previous price 11 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 8.

The local cotton market with a normal turnover for actuals was quiet. Fundamentals are unchanged in the cotton market. Crop accounts are still conflicting and American stocks are sinking rapidly. The market is on a dead centre and promises to remain so until something radical in the way of news or tactics develope. Liverpool readily follows the decline of American market. The first bale of the season of American crop had arrived at Houston on the tenth day of July i.e. to say ten days later than last season. This means that the whole crop is behind time.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Ine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals	223½	..	..	20-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	235-6	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	234-5	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish	243	238	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Jingenghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	259	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	225	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpoo. Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpoo. Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Fair Staple, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	273½	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	248	25-8-13
Westerns, Churks	..	..	250 -1	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	254	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	268	do
M. G. Compta	..	..	250	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
G do.	..	..	..	..
G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL STUDENTS OFF TO EUROPE.

Prior to his departure for Europe to prosecute his studies, Mr. M. J. Panthgi, a student of the Grant Medical College, was entertained at the college hostel by his fellow-students. Speeches eulogising Mr. Panthgi's career and his services to the College Gymkhana were made and an address was presented to him.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 7.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 68½; Copper Braziers £ 82½; Yellow Metal £ 7.1-16.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, 13-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53½; July-August; Dunkirk; Sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 54½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk; Done. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship 49½; July-August; Hamberg; Sellers; quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship; 50½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. quiet. Linseed Calcutta 48; August-Sep.; London done, sellers; firm.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F 37½; July-August; London. sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal, dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; August-Sep.; value quiet but steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Su ar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-8½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; steady little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-9½; done sellers, Jan.-March; only small biz. German beet-roots 88 % sellers Antwerp; steady with a fair Biz. 9-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India. 13-6½; sellers; Nov.-Dec.; quiet steady Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay. 11-1½; value, August-Sep.; quiet.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos, 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta. 10-9; August-Dec.; value; 10-11½; Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. 10-10½; August-Dec. value; 11½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 11-9½; August-Dec.; value. 11-10½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. 11-7½; August-Dec.; value, 12 Jan-March; value, fair biz at firm rates.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½; August-Sep.; Antwrp; sellers, quiet.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2-6; August-Sep.; Hull. sellers, firm.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13	1911-12	Difference.
Receipts for the week	9,717	9,216	— 501
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th August.	27,44,288	25,03,777	+ 2,40,511
Shipments for the week:—Europe	27,092	23,924	+ 3,168
China Japan & Coast Ports	19,312	197	+ 19,115
Total	46,404	24,121	+ 22,283
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 7th August.			
Europe	4,96,015	38,68,51	+ 1,09,164
China	46,349	37,116	+ 9,233
Japan	9,41,133	8,42,815	+ 98,318
Coast Ports	28,051	25,172	+ 2,879
Total	15,11,548	12,91,954	+ 2,19,594
Afloat in Harbour:—Europe	10423 500		+ 9,923
China, Japan and Coast Ports	5,014 5,063		+ 49

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26 July 1913. 13,464 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept 1912 to 2nd August, 1913. 11,982 bales.

Bombay, 8th, August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 8

53. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

654. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

655. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd M achine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade undersgt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 12th inst. at 6. 45. P. M. II.-The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A. M. at Head-Quarters.

656. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 11th instant and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 13th inst. at 7. 30. A. M at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P. M.

657. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 10th Sunday, August 16th. Saturday (holiday), August 24th. Sunday, August 31st. Sunday, September 3rd. Wednesday (holiday).

II.-There will be a practice Shoot at Colaba for "G" Company on Saturday the 9th. instant commencing at 4. P. M.

658. *Lectures.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190 dated 16th July 1913 Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 11th. August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7-15 P. M. Subject. Theory of Rifle Fire.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major M. P. Pholps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, will give a lecture on the 12th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7. 15 P. M Subject.-The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm on the 20th October 1805.

III Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited, to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

III. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant at 7. P. M. at Head-Quarters.

SEPTUAGENARIAN'S FATAL FALL

Ramji Bala (70), a Hindu resident of Parel while going to a lavatory on Sunday night last, stepped on the low parapet of a window near it and fell on the road. He was removed to hospital where he died yesterday morning.

Methyloids (taken internally) relieve the pain and check the discharge. No danger, no trouble, little expense. You can always depend on Methyloids to cure.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67-8 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank L.d. Rs. 10	do.	7½ o/	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15.	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6½ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	2-
The Poona Bank:			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	4-
(New Issue) Rs. 1	do.		18
Punjab National Bk		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-April	16 o/o	4-6
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£2-
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£2-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug New	£4 5 o/o	£8 86
Eastern Bank, Ld. £			
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	45	947-8
Alliance	April-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	1-7
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	40
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	3,25
Century	April-Oct.	12	75
Central India	May-Nov	55	2.25
Ch ia	Mar.-Sep	50	702-8
Ch oi Silk	..	20	755
Co.aba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	5	1515
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	1-45
Currimbhoy	do.	12-5	267-8
David	May-Nov.	20	571-4
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	755
Fazulbhoy	May	2	633/12
Framjee Petit	April-Oct.	60	1,010
Finlay Mills	..	15	367-8
Gold Mohur	..	25	400
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	15	290
Howard and Bu lough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,525
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	15
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	1-5
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	60 XD
Indo-China Manufg	April-Oct	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	172,8
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	1%
Jamshed Manufg.	April-Oct.	6½	137-8
Jewraj Baloo	May	10	440
Jubilee Mills	April-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 510	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	81.-8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,342
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,475
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,155
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Merarjee Goculdas	April-Oct.	115	3,300
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	April-Oct.	9	252,8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,08
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7½	167-8
Presidency	April-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,90
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	65	1450
Sun	Oct.	..	126/4
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	305
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	30	1710
Textile	April-Oct.	60	1,420
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	465
Western India	..	Nil.	660
Mysore Spinning	Sept.	45	630
	July	15	25-

Press Companies.

	Last year Div.	
	R	R
Akbar	300	4,80
Albert, Kurrachee	45	50
Breul's Cawnpore	6%	12-
The Bellary Press	15	200
Broach City	130	150
Fort	5	190
Godavery Valley	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	15	125
Hingolee	5	80
Indian Cotton	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	7%	13%
Khangaum	30	305
Manmudpura Cin.	7½	100
Mahuva	Nil.	125
Mercantile	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	12½	235
New East Indian	70	870
New Mofussil Co.	50	865
New Berar	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales	45	750
Sind	30	250
Surat City	20	235
Vaikari, U. P. Ld.	40	650
Vardwan G. P.	12	13%

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	690
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	121
Guserat Riys. Rs. 100		4	121/-
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	13-½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	15
All India U L Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	..	13
Asma - kus	..	Nil.	..
Back Bay	..	..	4
Bach Pile	..	..	94 XD
Barod Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.	..	15	675 XD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L.	Feb.-Aug	..	177
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3 Rs. 2	1-1-9 23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam O. Navigation Co. P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	23-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%	275
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Ju. Sep.	30 H.Yr. 8	29½ 450
Delhi Flour	..	30	115
Empire of L. L. Rs. 50	Dec.	30	500
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	..	12	20
Indian Spinning Company, G Old 100 New Issue 25 P 100	..	..	100 25
John Kberts & Co.	March. Oct.-Jul	7 %	101
Jost' Fans supply Co. Rs. 50.	July. do	10 % 12½	210 50 183
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	..	..	107½
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July	.8	101
Marks & Co.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	..
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May July	20 %	405
Phillips & Co.	Sep.	Rs. 24	35
Port Canning Co.	..	40	..
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	..	10 %	880
Shivrajpur Deba.	..	8 %	23
Sidar Carbie G's. Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	300
Soundy & Co.	..	..	96
Tata Iron Steel Co. O. D. & P.	Jan July	.. Nil. ..	nom 94-4 195
Tata Hydro Electric P 600	..	4 %	172 1147-8
Thacker & Co.	..	..	925
Telephone Co.	May.	24 %	72
Treseher & Co.	July	Rs. 24 Rs. 15	193 XD 66
		992-8½	492-4 XD

Buyer, S—Seller Nom-No mina price
CD—Cum-Dividend XD—Ex-Dividend

UMPIRES IN PIECE GOODS DISPUTES.

LONG STANDING CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND ASSOCIATION.

A definite settlement was arrived at on Thursday, between the Bombay Piece Goods Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the points in dispute regarding the selection and appointment of Umpires in Piece Goods disputes and other matters referred to in a letter of the Association dated 2nd April and the following agreement was signed on behalf of the parties by their respective Chairmen, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong:—

1. The Chamber of Commerce and the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association will each appoint a number of members not exceeding 30 to act as Surveyors.

2. In the event of Surveyors disagreeing in their award, they may refer the in their award, they may refer the matter to an Umpire chosen by themselves before the arbitration is commenced. The said Umpire to be selected either from the official lists of Surveyors drawn up by the Chamber and thet Association respectively or from the list of Umpires drawn up as mentioned in Clause 4.

3. If Surveyors are unable to agree as to their Umpire and also disagree in their award, they shall refer the dispute to the Chamber of Commerce for the appointment of an Umpire.

4. The list of Umpires will be drawn up at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce between the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the Chamber and of the Association, respectively and the number selected from each body shall be equal. The number of each shall not be less than six and not more than twelve. The actual number shall be fixed at the first meeting held.

At this said meeting the representatives of the Chamber and of the Association will select their own Umpires respectively.

5. The appointment of Umpires is left to the Chamber of Commerce when disputes are referred to the Chamber for such an appointment.

6. In cases where it is considered that special expert knowledge is required, the Chamber has the right to appoint an Umpire who may not necessarily be on the official list of Umpires.

7. In all cases, the decision of an Umpire shall be final.

8. This agreement shall come into force on 15th October but business shall be resumed at once.

9. Six months' notice in writing shall be given by either party before this agreement can be terminated.

Note.—The Chamber undertakes to act fairly in the appointment of Umpires as between the two parties.

The proposed additions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, mentioned in the Association's letter dated 2nd April last are withdrawn and No. 5 is accepted.

No. 5 reads as follows:—

In cases where both the Surveyors agree as to the buyer's right to more or less compensation as regards the complaints made, but, the only point of disagreement is the amount of the compensation, the Umpire shall either agree with one or other of the Surveyors, or, shall award compensation within the limits awarded by the Surveyors.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, one Shunker Vishvanath, a Hindu clerk, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Stenson, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 418 belonging to Mr. T. R. Lawrence. The accused was employed in the British Express Dairy at Byculla under Mr. Lawrence the proprietor, but was dismissed on the 7th July for incompetence. Shortly after his dismissal, on going through the accounts it was ascertained that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 418 before leaving. The matter was reported to the Police and the accused was arrested and placed on trial.

He pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy. His Worship considering the fact that he was a young lad who had committed his first offence, sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 out of which Rs. 418 were to be given to the complainant. In default of payment of fine the accused was to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

An official communique has been issued by the Kalka-Simla Railway to the effect that the line is cleared and thorohgh running is restored.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the last energy and vitality necessary to women.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th

S. S. Caledonia	Dowell	London July 18
S. S. Wartenfels	Reimers	Hamburg July 5
S. S. Sultan Van Langket	Fries	Sambs July 18
S. S. Blake	Hill	Calcutta July 22

DEPARTURES.

August 8th

S. S. Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
S. S. Ismaila	Hodgson	Java
S. S. Ischia	Benzamins	Genoa
S. S. Dumbea	Boussac	Nounva via Colombo
S. S. Austria	Cosulich	Kabe via Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

S. S. Angus	Dakers	Calcutta
S. S. Clan Sinclair	Smith	Port Said for order and Antwerp
S. S. Hidalgo	Harbord	Hull

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer	* Baroda	for	Persian Gulf
„	Benin	for	Liverpool etc

* To arrive

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in the harbour on Friday from London, July 18th, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,834 tons, Captain H. Reimers, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Hamburg, July 5th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sultan Van Langket:—The steamer Sultan Van Langket, 2,292 tons, Captain R. Fries, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Sambo, July 18th, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H. Hill, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta, July 22nd, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ismalia:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ismalia, 3,381 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, sailed on Friday for Java, with ballast.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Sinclair:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain D. S .Smith, will sail to-day for Port Said for order and Antwerp.

S. S. Hidalgo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, will sail to- day for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, August 8, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A	Begum	Dooby	T. M. & Co.
B.	Schuarsels	Strychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
C.	Bo. Cabina	Farquharson	M. M. & Co.
D.	E. Thornbeck	Foster	M. M. & Co.
F.	Chantala	McDiarmed	M. M. & Co
H.	Umsumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co.
K.	Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
M.	Nyanza	McAllister	T. M. & Co.
N.	Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co
P.	Dermod	Winter	J. F. & Co.
Q	Bahrein	Grant	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co.
3.	Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.
4.	Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co.
5.	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. K.
6.	City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7.	Rinald	Chilton	J. F. & Co.
8.	Tanseinfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quilca	Cole	M. M. & Co
10. & 11.	Devanha	Heckey	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11.	Chinta	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12. & 13	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
5	Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co.
	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

	Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
	Mahanadi	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co
	Kaveri	Mahomed	B. S. N. & Co.
	Ponani	Vallji	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

	Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

	Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co.
	Banco	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
	Benin	Cole	
	Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co.
	Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co.
	Crocefels	Sockels	W. & A. G. & Co.
	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co.
	Elysia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co.
	Kuryalus	Williams	M M & Co.
	Galila	Jones	J. M. & Co.
	Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
	Island	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
	Kowait	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
	Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
	Kirthield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
	Midenfels	Hockel	W. & A. G. & Co.
	Oolobaris	Raddock	M. M. & Co.
	Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co.
	Orissa	Rutne	K. N. & Co.
	President	Schutt. A. Strande is & Co	
	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co.
	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
	Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
	Seaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
	Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
	Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.
	Singa	Morrison. Shaw Wallace & Co.	
	Strabbye	Cann	W. & A. Z. & Co.
	Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.
	Sultan Van	Langket Fries	W. & A. G. & Co.
	Washington	Hopmann. Standard Oil & Co.	
	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.

Offside Q

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE HER HUSBAND.

SENTENCED FOR FALSE COMPLAINT.

(Befor Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BHIMBAI NARAYAN v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was a revisional application against the decision of Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, who confirmed the conviction and sentence of the First Class Magistrate. The accused was convicted under section 211, I. P. C., for having, with intent to cause injury to the complainant, caused to be instituted criminal proceedings against him, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceeding against him.

In this case the accused Bhima, wife of a blacksmith of Poona, raised an alarm that she had lost a ring and notes of Rs. 40, from a box in her house, which had been broken into. Next day her husband made a formal complaint to the Police and in it named the complainant Rassubhai as being the probable thief. In consequence of this the complainant's house was searched. It was afterwards found that the ring alleged to have been stolen had been pawned by the accused, and that no theft had taken place at all. The accused and her husband were tried under section 211, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Poona. They discharged them under section 253, Cr. P. Code, on 5th of November, 1912. The District Magistrate without notice, and without calling for the record and proceedings, ordered a fresh trial under section 437, before Mr. Leatham, First Class Magistrate, Poona.

"IRRESPONSIBLE WOMEN."

The accused was then again tried and found guilty under section 211, I. P. C., and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate in the course of the judgment said:—"The accused states that she had been spending money, and was afraid of her husband's anger and so raised a false alarm of theft. It is true that the accused's main object seems to have been to deceive her husband, but still the injury to the complainant was a most natural result of her action, and any way the fact that she deliberately named the complainant as the probable culprit shows a definite desire on her part to injure him. The accused appears to be one of those irresponsible women who have no proper realisation of the results of their actions, and who require to be brought to their senses."

The accused was dissatisfied with the order of the First Class Magistrate, and appealed to the Sessions Judge, who dismissed the appeal. The Sessions Judge said: "In my opinion it is purely a question of fact whether the statement, in the particular circumstances of the case, amounts to the institution of criminal proceedings against him or even to a "false charge." Just as a person can defame another by innuendo, question or sarcasm, so a false charge can often really be made in the form of a statement of suspicion. I therefore hold that in this case, the accused's offence does come under section 211, I. P. C. The accused knew there was no just and lawful ground for mentioning the complainant's name in connection with the alleged theft, and the intent to cause him injury sufficiently appears, on the general principle that a person is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own acts. The accused also in my opinion fully deserved the sentence inflicted on her."

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel for the accused upheld the conviction, but remitted the unexpired sentence.

Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. Bhide, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MANILAL DHOBIDAS v. KING-EMPEROR.

The accused Manilal was charged with the offence of having assaulted one Mukanray, a Police Head Constable in the execution of his duty. The City Magistrate of Ahmedabad convicted him under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 20th of May Police Sub-Inspector Prabhudas accompanied by the complainant, and five other Police constables and the Police patel of Daripur, went in the morning to a Bawa's field in Asarwa, because some Bawas had camped in the Bawa's field, and the Sub-Inspector wished to take proceedings against them for good behaviour. Near this Bawa's field there is a chawl belonging to a man named Chunilal. The Sub-Inspector sat at this chawl and had the Bawas collected at this place. He deposed that about an hour after his arrival at the place the accused Manilal came to the place where the Bawas had been collected. He said to the Bawas, "You go away from the place, why have you collected together here," and to Mukanray "What authority have you in collecting together these persons?" The Sub-Inspector asked Mukanray to take down the accused's name and address. Manilal did not mention his name, and aimed his stick at Mukanray in order to strike him.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, on behalf of the accused, rejected the application.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUGAR MERCHANTS AT LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HAJI AJAM v. IBRAHIM MAHOMED BHAM.

The facts of this case were reported in our issue yesterday.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, after reciting the facts, said that the plaintiffs relied greatly on a letter written by the son at Bombay to his father at Rander. The defendant contended that the terms in the latter para. of the letter did not refer to the terms arranged with the defendant. But it was clear that it referred to the terms arranged with the defendant, though the writer had not expressed himself in a happy manner. If 2½ per cent. commission had been agreed upon that would have been mentioned in the plaintiffs' letter. His Lordship could not accept the suggestion made on the defendant's behalf that he was able to obtain extravagant terms from the plaintiffs owing to disputes in the sugar market. The defendant had contended that the terms alleged by the plaintiffs would hardly leave the defendant any profits, but his Lordship was satisfied that it was worth the defendant's while to take the contract on those terms. His Lordship held that the terms of the contract were those alleged by the plaintiffs. The suit was referred to the Commissioner to take an account and ascertain what was due to the plaintiffs on the basis of those terms. If the parties agreed upon a sum, they could come to his Lordship and take a decree. The plaintiffs would get their costs of the suit from the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Daftray, Ferreira, and Divan.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Payne and Company.

TRANSACTIONS IN SILVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LAXMIDAS DAYALJI v. WAGHJI BHIMJI AND ANOTHER.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants who carry on business at Morvi, the sum of Rs. 3,737-8-0 alleged to be due to him in respect of a large number of transactions in silver. The plaint stated that from the month of April 1913 the defendants instructed the plaintiff to sell or purchase on their account in the Bombay Market various quantities of silver. The plaintiff duly executed the said orders and advised the defendants thereof from time to time. The plaintiff duly forwarded a copy of the account to the defendants and demanded payment of the sum due to him, but the defendants failed to pay the same although they had frequently promised payment. Hence this suit.

On the 28th July, Mr. Justice Davar made an order for attachment before judgment of 2,100 bales of cotton of the value of about Rs. 2,50,000 belonging to the defendants and consigned for sale to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., Messrs. Prier De Soane and Co., and Messrs. B. Campbell and Co., or the proceeds thereof less the charges of the said firms on the said bales or the proceeds for advances, commission or otherwise. The defendants' account with Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. had been, however, prior to the attachment transferred into the name of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi who claimed to be another creditor of the defendants.

The suit being amicably settled between the parties it was placed on the board of Mr. Justice Macleod for dismissal and was duly dismissed by non-appearance of the parties, each party bearing his and their own costs of the suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Pandia and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram.

DEATH OF DR. K. N. SAHIAR.

The death is announced of Dr. Khurshedji Nowroji Sahiar at the age of 58, which event occurred yesterday morning at his residence at Walkeshwar after a short illness.

The deceased was associated with several Parsi reform movements and was at one time the Secretary of the Zoroastrian Conference, which movement was set on foot about four years ago. He was also a director of Messrs. Treacher and Company for a number of years, but was replaced by another gentleman at the last general meeting of the shareholders of that Company. He was a keen student of astrology and had predicted rightly the deaths of Queen Victoria and King Edward.

A Moradabad correspondent wries that the local Mussalmans assembled in the Juma mosque, passed a resolution condemning as unconstitutional and illegal the demolition of a portion of the Cawnpore mosque and expresing a strong hope that Government would act justly towards Mahomedans by restoring the demolished portion.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

SUMMARY SENT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

632-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Nagmchand & Co., a nrm v. D. Vaghlal & Co., a firm.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

770-11—Mirza M. & M. The Orient Bank of India Ltd. v. Sooramal Jai Koomar. Notice 30-5-13.

93-10—Matu J. & M. Hathibhai Ishwardas & ors. v. Fatmaboo, widow & ors. 31-7-13.

845-11—Mulji Kh. & Tha. Boosahebbai v. Ebrahim Janerji. 31-7-13.

167-06—Ard. H. D. & Co. Lalji Nansey Ludha v. Keshowji Poonja & ors. Dapt. F. & D. 10-7-13.

393-13—Shroff D. & D. Elias Haji Ahmed v. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Shet. Hiralal & Co. 24-7-13.

650-13—Mehta & Dalp. Ahmed Suleman Dinath v. Fakira Balur. Payne & Co. 31-7-13.

1268-12—Madh. K. & Ch. Jamnadas Mathuradas v. Ramdas Mulji. Nauh H. & Co. 31-7-13.

174-12—Ard. H. D. & Co. Sha Thobhandhai Damji, a firm v. Nadirshaw Hormasji Belgamwalla & anr. Sham. M. & H. 1-8-13.

316-13—Mans. J. H. & Co. Cursetji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla v. Burjorji Framji Commisariatwalla. Dubash & Co. 5-8-13.

23-13—Malvi H. M. & K. Memraj Manmal v. Govindram Ramnath, Moti. & D. 5-8-13.

480-13—Bhai K. & Gir. Bai Dewkabai, widow v. Louis Dreytus & Co., a nrm. Mulla & M. 5-8-13.

I. & J. J. 9-13—Mulla & M. Bai Hoorbai, widow v. Ahmed Haji Kader Dina. Jehangir U. & S. 6-8-13.

O. S. 594-13—Ard. H. D. & Co. Ruttonbai, widow & anr. v. Rattonbai, widow & ors. Motichand & D. Ard. H. D. & Co. Little & Co. 8-7-13.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT).

326-12—Ard. H. D. & Co. Waghji Vallabdas & Co. a firm v. Rustomji Ramchandji Guiwalla Edg. G. D. & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's Report.

641-10—Tyabjee D & Co. Motilal Tejmall a firm v. Kanayalal Ramcoover & anr. Motichand & D.

508-13—Ahmederad L. & M. Tarachand Panalal & ors. v. Pragji Soonderji. Madh. K. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Pauval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

649-12—Ard H. D. & Co. Nowroji Jamsetji Plumber v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

741-12—Uuwalla P. & P. Meherbai v. Cassum Noor Mahomed & ors. Matu J. & M.

508-12—Captain & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khunderao & ors. Shaw. M. & H. Edg. G. W. & Co.

562-12—Payne & Co. Shiavaksha Rattonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm. Madhowji K. & Ch.

1271-12 Sham. M. & H. Bai Labai widow v. Dharsey Virji Jiva. Matu. J. & M.

4-10—Khand. L. & M. Mahomedalli Jivanji v. Vardoobai widow & ors. Payne & Co.

1021-12—Mans. J. H. & Co. Jan Mahomed Abdulla Dathe & ors. v. Datoo Jaffer & ors. Mirza M. & M. Mulji Kh. & Tha. Nadirshaw & Co.

60-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. Manmohandas Kalidas v. Jiwandas Pitamber & ors. Craigie B. & C. Manecklal & Ty.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

885-12—Mulla & Mulla. Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & ors. Surajmal & Co.

1215-12—Unwalla P. & P. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Dadoogara v. Erachshaw Dossabhoy Harvar. Jeh. G. & B.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Manecklal & Ty.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

48-13—Suragmal & Co. R. D. Sethna v. Bai Suvati Alias Jamnabai Sunderdas & Co.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nave v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabji D. & Co.

CAWNPORE TRAGEDY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAREILLY, August 8.

The Hon. Sayd Raza Ali will reach Cawnpore shortly as a representative of the Rohilkhund Musilms to watch the proceeding against the mosque riotors and to held the sufferers there It is hoped that representatives from from other parts of the country will also proceed for the same purpose.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"LOOSE SYSTEM" AT TRACT SOCIETY.

POSTAL STAMP FRAUD CASE FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Spiers charged George Michael with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of postal stamps valued at Rs. 19, the property of the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

Mr. P. Godinho, Pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of this case have been previously reported. The prosecution case was that the accused was in the employ of the Society since 1910 as assistant clerk and as such misappropriated different sums of money. In December last, the Rev. J. Smith was appointed Secretary of the Society and he went through the accounts when he discovered that between the months of March and August 1910, the accused misappropriated postal stamps of the value abovestated. He also discovered other items of fraud and he communicated with the police and Inspector Spiers put up the accused on different charges.

The accused denied the charge and said he was not responsible for the misappropriation.

His Worship, in disposing of this case, said from the evidence it appeared that the system prevailing at the Tract and Book Society at this period was rather loose and irrugular; no doubt, a certain amount of suspicion attached to the accused when the entries in the stamp book were different from those in the invoice but the evidence showed that the person who gave the stamps to the sepoy packing the parcels made the entry in the invoice and the stamp book was written up afterwards not from the invoice but at the direction of the sepoy. Under those circumstances it was possible for the same person to make different entries, namely, one in the invoice and another in the stamp book. Thus it became difficult to say who misappropriated the stamps.

His Worship, therefore, discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

The trial of the accused on the other charges was then proceeded with.

EUROPEAN NURSE CHARGED.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT LAHORE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dy. Inspector Butterfield placed Mrs. Effie Stone alias Mrs. Phillips, a European nurse, on trial with cheating at Lahore a few months back. The accused had come down to Bombay and was arrested at Byculla Station in consequence of information received from Lahore. The offence having been committed at Lahore His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Lahore to undergo her trial.

£20,000,000 GIFT.

FOR INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

The American Ambassador, Dr. Hines Page, gave to a "Daily Chronicle" representative, further information regarding the gift of £20,000,000 to be spent on an international health campaign.

The announcement was made, in an almost casual way, by Dr. Page, at the end of speech at the Anglo-Saxon Club dinner but the American Ambassador pointed out that his remarks had been misunderstood in material points. The great gift is not, as reported, that of a single American citizen, but the foundation has been established by a number of wealthy men in the United States. Dr. Page has no information at present as to their identity.

The income from the fund will be administered by an International Health Commission. One of the members of this commission will visit England before long, and probably he would feel at liberty to outline the plans and make known the names of the donors.

Dr. Page also corrected a misconception as to the object of the fund. The income, which will amount to about £1,000,000 a year, will be applied to the study and cure of diseases among native races in all parts of the world. Special attention will be paid to the cure of anaemia, to which the races of tropical lands are peculiarly susceptible.

When it was pointed out to Dr. Page that there were many people suffering from anaemia in the great cities of Europe and the United States, and quite as urgently in need of treatment as the Chinese and other native races, the Ambassador explained that there was nothing among white races of the character of the disease which it was sought to combat.

"In the case of the native races," he commented, "you might feed up the sufferers from anaemia, place them in the best environment, and give them the best possible chances of renewed strength, and then find it all of no avail. What we want is to find out the cause of the disease, and then it can be treated, perhaps eradicated. That is one of the purposes for which the International Health Commission is set up.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have already explained how only the two most important classes engaged in agriculture should be assisted in order that agriculture in the Deccan might improve. I will now explain how they might be assisted.

(1) Agriculturists may be classified as follows:—

(i) Large holders.—Being themselves chiefly landlords or employers of agricultural labour, holders of more than 500 acres, according to the nature of the soil, are included in this class.

(2) Medium holders:—Workers on the land, and partially employers of labour.

(3) Small holders.—Workers in their own land, and also seeking labour in return for compensation.

(4) Agricultural labourers.—This classification is similar to the classification made for census purposes.

(ii) As is done for purposes of famine Reports or land assessment and this is (a) area practically free from drought; (b) transition area; and (c) area liable to frequent drought. Deccan, in which I include the districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Sholapur, consists largely of the area liable to famine. More than half the area of the total is liable to famine; of the rest, a large part is Dong tract, hilly, rugged, and forest; a comparatively small area, the transition tract, is really fertile.

(iii) As is done by the Hon. Mr. Godbole, that is (a) the area benefiting by Government irrigation works; (b) the area benefiting by well-water; and (c) dry area.

The famine classifications and Mr. Godbole's classification deserve notice. Mr. Godbole's classification is faulty because of the fact that wells are very name to dry up during the season when their assistance is most needed. A careful comparison of the bench marks, the level of water in the substrata, and the quantity of water available there, will show the fallacy of the idea that well-sinking is a remedy against the evil. It may be useful in a small area; and to limited extent. Irrigation, such as we have it now, is possible in a small area only, on account of the uneven nature of the country, and the limited supply of water available.

The real difficulty is undoubtedly water. Water dries up in seasons of drought; and in areas liable to famine, the solution must lie either by overcoming this difficulty, or enabling the agriculturist to face bad seasons as easily as possible. The position may be summed up thus:

(i) Well-irrigation can not be worked without bullocks and such other standing expense.

(ii) All irrigation requires heavier initial outlay and labour.

(iii) In seasons of scarcity, the majority of the wells dry up.

(iv) In season of scarcity, it becomes impossible or difficult to maintain the cattle and other standing expense.

(v) The expense incurred at the beginning of the season, representing outlay on manure, etc., is also so much loss when water fails.

(vi) Government irrigation works, all or the majority of them, dry up entirely, or their supply is very inadequate in times of need.

(vii) As a consequence, the dead loss in the case of irrigated area is much greater than in dry area.

Thus, measures are necessary which will reduce this dead loss to a minimum, and enable the agriculturist to tide over bad seasons with the least possible difficulty.

The above will easily explain why such a large number of existing irrigation wells have fallen into disue; why in portions adjoining rivers, irrigation considerably improves the condition of the agriculturist; there being less chances of his wells drying up; why, in spite of Tagavi advances, irrigation, good soil, etc., the agriculturist in the famine area is always indebted and miserable. Yours, etc.,

GOVIND H. KELKAR.

LADY HARDINGE LINEN LEAGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 8.

In order to facilitate the earlier distribution of linen and gifts to the various hospitals of Simla, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, Her Excellency Lady Hardinge would be grateful if all those ladies who have joined the Lady Hardinge Linen League either as associates or members would kindly collect and send in their contributions by the end of August to the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Scott, "Armsdell," Simla, and in the case of money subscriptions to Mrs. Jeyton, "Aberfoyle."

RAIN IN LAHORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, August 8.

After a spell of extremely dry and hot weather good and continuous rain for the last two days has brought down the temperature well below the normal in the Punjab, the highest maximum being ninty-nine degrees at Multan.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.

Employing 500 men.

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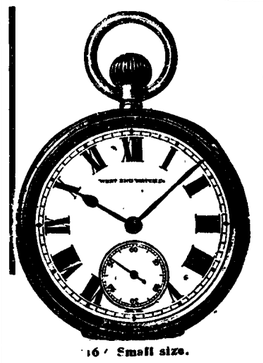

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SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET AT POONA.

DECCAN GYMKHANA v. POONA GYMKHANA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 8.

This match was played to-day under very favourable conditions. The Deccan Gymkhana won the toss and elected to bat first. The only good score was that of Mr. Joshi who contributed a well-played 21. The local team fared very badly, and had it not been for Holman's 33 they would have been nowhere. Joshi took 8 wickets for 35 runs, which is one of the best averages up to date.

The following are the scores:—

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. Rasker b Byford	11
Mr. Gaikwad c Green Armytage b Byford	6
Mr. Saraf c Tagg b Byford	10
Mr. Usaf Beg st Tagg b Humphrey	7
Mr. Dhondi b Humphrey	0
Mr. Joshi c Rosher b Byford	21
Mr. Narsing c Byford b Humphrey	0
Mr. Shete not out	10
Mr. Erasha run out	3
Mr. Bhave b Humphrey	0
Mr. Ghule l-b-w b Byford	1
Extras	22
Total	91

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt. Merriman b Rasker	1
Mr. Humphrey b Joshi	4
Capt. Houghton b Joshi	10
Capt. Green Armytage l-b-w b Joshi	0
Col. Rosher b Joshi	6
Mr. Holman not out	33
Mr. Byford b Joshi	2
Mr. Tagg b Rasker	6
Mr. Arthur b Joshi	0
Mr. Hider c and b Joshi	1
Mr. Weatherall st Ghule b Joshi	3
Extras	8
Total	74

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Mr. Rasker b Humphrey	88
Mr. Dhondi c Humphrey b Byford	1
Mr. Usaf Beg not out	69
Extras	8
Total	166

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WEST RIDINGS WIN BY 11 POINTS TO NIL.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, August 8.

To-day's game in the All-India Rugby Tournament, between the West Ridings and the East Yorks Regiments, was of a most exciting nature. The East Yorks strove hard to break through their opponents' defence but it was too strong for them and the West Ridings eventually won by eleven points (one goal and two tries) to nil. There was a fairly good attendance to witness the game.

ALIENS' FEUD TRAGEDY.

WIDOW'S NARRATIVE OF KITCHEN SHOOTING SCENE.

A dramatic narrative was related by the widow of Serafino Fazani, the Italian confectioner who was shot dead at Tottenham at the coroner's inquiry into the affray at Tottenham in mail week, says a home contemporary. The police have so far been unable to trace the alleged assailant, Gino Ferrari, the dead man's brother-in-law.

Owing to continued libellous statements alleged to have been made by Gino Ferrari, her brother, Jesuina Fazani, the widow, stated, a summons was taken out against him and served on Monday morning. About noon Ferrari visited her at Tottenham, and displaying a revolver and a box of cartridges, excitedly shouted, "You will be a widow soon. It is not safe for Serafino to walk about; I will shoot him in the street." He then left.

At nine o'clock at night, the witness stated, Ferrari returned and threatened her sister, who was living in the house. They were all talking of the bad feeling existing and trying to persuade her brother to be friends when her husband entered.

She went upstairs, and as she reached the top three shots were fired followed by screams. Running downstairs she found the kitchen in confusion, her husband lying apparently dead on the floor and Celeste Ostichini her husband's assistant, and Ferrari struggling fiercely. She saw Ferrari shoot Ostichini in the back, and Ostichini releasing his hold, Ferrari ran out at the back.

The inquest was adjourned until August 5, when it is expected Ostichini the wounded assistant will be well enough to give evidence.

It is understood that the battery of Field Artillery at present stationed at Karachi will be transferred permanently to Quetta.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

To-day was quite one of the best days we have had this season. Half hour after a real stout-hearted, straight-necked jack, with a kill in the open; then, an hour later, a good forty-five minutes after a fox and again a clean kill.

The meet was at Kalas at 6-30 a.m.; and a large field which numbered little less than seventy awaited the Master there. In it were a goodly number of ladies, amongst whom were Lady Barrett, Miss Beaumont Nesbit, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. and Miss FitzGibbon, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Smith of Secunderabad.

Amongst the men present were the Hon. Mr. George Carmichael, Col. Perkins Col. Pollard, Major Holditch, Major Jourdain, Major Maule, Major Barton, Captain Carbould Warren, Captain Vaughan, Captain Lloyd, Captain Venn Ellis and Colonel Daunt.

Moving along the road till we crossed the culvert, the Master then turned right handed off it drew through the babul jungle there, and afterwards turning left handed drew northwards across the Lohogaon Road. Just beyond it hounds got on the line of a jack, leading eastwards. He ran practically straight, taking us scross the bund of Temple Tank, over some rather heavy going, and on to the Nagar Road. This we crossed about midway between the 5th and 6th milestones. A hundred yards south of the road and quarter of a mile after we crossed, hounds ran into their jack and killed. This was a fast hunt of nearly four miles. The Master presented the brush to Miss Beaumont Nesbit, who had been right up with the hounds the whole way. The mask went to Colonel Daunt.

We then turned northwards, and eventually in the main Kalas nullah, north of Temple Tank the Master viewed a fox near some cactus. Driven from it, the fox headed westwards and gradually swung left handed till he reached the cactus patch just north of the lunatic asylum and east of the Kalas Road. Here he doubled back, breaking over a short thirty yards in front of hounds. He then took us back practically the way we had come till we reached the junction of the Kolas and Temple Hill nullas. There he turned right handed, ran southwards across the high ground to the Lohogaon Road and was killed in some cactus just south of it. So we killed the second fox of the season. Curiously enough the fast pack killed the fox on Saturday, but it was the slow pack to-day. Mrs. Meyer gained the brush which was a real beauty. The Master let Mr. Wilson have the mask and Mr. Peebles a pad. The other pads were given to Mrs. Symons, Colonel Perkins and Mr. Bayne Jardine.

INDIANS IN SPORT.

PROPOSED LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

Dr. A. H. Fyzee writes from Bangalore on the subject of Indian lawn tennis players. He says:—"It seems to me that the correspondence of a certain newspaper which makes the statement that Indian players stand no ghost of a chance against crack players at home, is not quite right. He makes this absurd statement that he cannot understand why Indian players enter for the championship honours at all. It is well-known that only about 10 players out of the 100 who enter for the Championship stand any chance at all. The rest of the players enter only 'for the fun' of it or 'for sport.' At the same time they get an opportunity of playing against a crack player on one of the best Turf Courts in the world. Besides all these advantages, he can watch all the contests from the competitors' stand, from where he gets a very good view of the games. I think these advantages are sufficient justification for the Indian aspirant of Lawn Tennis Championship. Some of the Indian players have done quite well in the Tennis Championships at home. At least one of them has carried the Cup for the Open Singles in a Tournament held in a suburb of London. This same player has even gone so far as to beat Gobert, the French crack, in a Tournament held in a suburb of London. Two Indian brothers got into the 3rd round of the Doubles at Wimbledon only a few years back and were beaten by a well-known pair in England, after giving quite a decent exhibition of themselves. These examples can be multiplied. The Indian players have this drawback. They are mostly students and can only employ their vacations to indulge in tennis. They are not like most of the great Continental and American players, who make a business of tennis and play continuously for 4 months, touring from one tournament to another. If the Indians had the same opportunity, I am certain they would produce a champion of the world within 10 years. The Indian possesses a very flexible wrist, this is why he is so good in sport. His great drawback, however, is that he cannot devote as much time as is necessary to become a first class exponent of the game.

THE PAST AND A SUGGESTION.

"But a time is surely coming," says Dr. Fyzee, "when the Indian sportsman will be respected. It will be interesting to record what Indians have done in sport. Let us take Cricket. "Ranji" is the best cricketer the world has ever produced, or probably will produce. Jamsetji, the racquets player from the Bombay side, has had the honour of holding the Racquets Championship of the world. In polo, we have Shah Mirza Beg of Hyderabad, who is certainly the best player in India, if not in the world. If he had been included in the English team for America, it is nearly certain that the English team would have won. In wrestling, Indians are so pre-eminently the best, that it would be useless to discuss the matter. It will suffice to say that Gama, who won the Championship at the Stadium a few years back, is by no means the best wrestler in India. In football, the Mohan Bagan is probably even yet the best football team in India. In hockey, the Ranchi team in Chota-Nagpur are undoubtedly the best in India." Even boxing is not neglected by the Indian. A son of Mr. P. L. Roy, the eminent lawyer of Calcutta, had the distinction of reaching the finals of the Public School Feather-weight Championship about two years back. He was only beaten on points. All this shows that Indian sportsmen have the capacity to hold the Championships of the world. I hope we shall soon have a Lawn Tennis Association of India and that all Lawn Tennis Clubs in the different provinces will be affiliated to it. A number of tournaments could be held every year in different parts of India, under the auspices of the Association. I have every hope that in a short time we shall have a team in India, composed of Indians to compete in the Davis Cup matches.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

BARRISTER DIVORCED.

Mrs. Mary Mason Borwick asked the Divorce Court on July 24, for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and miscounduct of her husband, Mr. George Borwick, a Barrister. There was no defence, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Petitioner said she married her husband on December. 7. 1908, at Gracechurch. Broadway, New York.

In March, 1912, there were proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights, but the petition was dismissed by consent. After the marriage petitioner said she and her husband went and lived in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. In August, 1909, at Fremington House. North Devon, there was a discussion about inviting a lady and gentleman to the house. Petitioner said she thought she and her husband were much too busy canvassing to entertain guests, whereupon Mr. Borwick said she had insulted his friends. He struck witness three times with his fist over the head.

Mr. F. E. Smith: What effect did that have upon you?—I ran down to my confidential housekeeper, and fell in her arms.

On March 27 there was a dispute over the witness playing the piano.

Counsel: What happened after your teacher had gone?—My husband came up and said, "You selfish creature, won't you stop? I hate you."

On May 22, 1912, when the witness arrived home from Cumberland her husband was dressing for dinner. He accused her of telling his father about his debts. Witness denied that she had said anything about his gambling debts, only the household debts.

He then declared that if she told his father about his "rubber debts" he would shoot her, and leave her for ever. He also made her promise to raise money on her interest under her grandmother's will.

Another time when he assaulted her she got hold of him by the throat, saying: "I'll kill you if you dare hit me again. And I scratched him." (Laughter.)

The President: Who got the best of it that time? (Laughter.)—I think I always got the worst of it.

Mr. F. E. Smith: On any other occasion did you do that?—No, and I only did that to my husband acting under advice. The first time I kissed him, but found it was no use.

At Charles-street, added witness, her husband threw a glass of whisky over her. It was when he threatened to take fifty grains of morphine. Witness locked herself in her room, but Mr. Borwick pleaded to her to open it, and when she did he grabbed the key and abused her in front of the servant.

Mr. F. E. Smith: How did you come to part from your husband?—I told him I was going away until he made up his mind to treat me better.

Mrs. Madeline Arbour, confidential housekeeper, corroborated as to the cruelty. At Fremington House her mistress went into hysterics after rushing to her room. Afterwards Mr. Borwick said he had only given his wife "love taps."

Miss Mary Hammond, of Duke-street, W., stated that early this year the respondent stayed in the house with a lady in the name of "Mr. George."

A decree nisi was granted, with costs. There were no children of the marriage.

Ordinary sea traffic between Rangoon and Moulmein which had been dislocated will be resumed on Sunday when the steamer Ramapoora resumes her trip. The Rasmara goes into the dock for repairs.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

ONE KILLED, ONE INJURED.

Though houses collapse during the rainy season every year and a committee of the Corporation is still considering the Municipal Commissioner's report regarding the collapse of a chawl at Parel last year resulting in the loss of eight lives, yet another house collapsed yesterday afternoon on Haines Road, in Agripada lane, resulting in the loss of a life and injury to another person.

It appears that the central portion of the house which is situated to the North-west of Khatao Makanji Mills and which consists of one storey and a loft, suddenly came down with a crash. Fortunately almost all the inmates of the house, who are said to be numbering about 75 and who are mostly cart-drivers of the Chitargarh tribe and Brahmin beggars and palmists, had been out for their day's work, while the females had gone to do sewing work in Pingari gully. On the left, however, there were six people at the time and four of them escaped, having remained in the rear part of the house.

The news of the collapse was at once communicated to the Fire Brigade Station, which was close by, and to the police and Mr. Greenop, the Chief of the Fire Brigade with Mr. Thompson of the Haines Road Station, quickly repaired to the scene with a party of lascars, promptly followed by Superintendent Jones and Inspector Cauty of the City Police and rescue measures were immediately adopted and the brigade men succeeded in dragging out a cart-driver named Dadu Satma from under a beam. This man had received slight abrasions on the forehead and a little cut in the head and he was removed to hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go home.

Within ten minutes the brigade men extricated, the body of a young girl named Kashibai, aged about eight years, the daughter of a Brahmin named Maruti Gudia, from under the debris. Kashi was at the time in an unconscious state and she, too, was being removed to hospital when she died on the way.

The brigade men, having then assured themselves that no other person had remained unaccounted for, pulled down the rest of the portion of the house that appeared in danger, and left.

The house, which is almost eighty years old, was purchased by a Borah named Abdul Hussein Nizamali on the 10th April last from a Hindu woman named Laxmibai Ramchandra. Dhamame for Rs. 6,500. It consisted of twenty-eight rooms in all, out of which twenty-one had been occupied at the time of the collapse.

BUSINESS MEN AS LOVERS.

TIME TABLE HUSBANDS.

Lady Cowdray, wife of Lord Cowdray, a great leader of industry, and Lady Alexander, wife of Sir George Alexander, the famous actor, in mail week discussed with a "Daily Mail" representative the statement made in a divorce action in Chicago, that business men are hopeless failures as lovers.

In this case Dr. Overton Brooks testified that "the inefficiency of the business man in matters of affection is in direct proporation to the size of his business."Lady Cowdray disagress entirely with this view, while Lady Alexander is inclined to uphold it.

Lady Cowdray, whose husband is head of the Mexican Eagle Company, with whom the Government are to place one of the oil contracts for the Navy, and of other great businesses, said: "The affection of a capable man is valued infinitely more by a woman than the affection of an idle and incapable man. A man with a great business, entailing large responsibilities, may not have much time for demonstrating affection. An idle man with no ambitions has; but the affection of such a man would in time become somewhat tedious, whereas the less monotonous affection of the strong, hardworking man of business would remain one of the things to be treasured in a woman's life. After all, lovemaking is not the only interest in life."

Lady Alexander, wife of a man who was in business before he began his stage career, said: "It is obvious that a business man cannot be an ideal lover. The more efficient he becomes in business the less so he becomes as a lover. Every woman ought to recognise this and make allowance for it. The earnest business man must essentially be something of a 'time-table lover.' In business he becomes systematic. He has to account for every hour of his day. His whole career is a rule-and-thumb career—so much time for work, so much time for meals. Either at home he busies himself with books, or, in accordance with his systematic life, makes love within the brief time at his disposal. Systematic love-making is scarcely the real thing from the romantic point of view.

"But it must be remembered that while the husband is becoming a better business man and a worse lover he is providing greater luxuries and home comforts for his wife and children. And after all his affection, though perhaps masked, is just as deep as that of any other man. Unfotunately, women do not always share their husbands' interest in business. Business seems beyond them. With the professions it is different, and here you find women sharing to the full the ups and downs of their husbands' careers. This helps the husband to play the part of the perfect lover.

PATRI RULER INSTALLED.

FOURTH CLASS STATE IN KATHIAWAR.

PROGRESS UNDER LATE CHIEF.

(From our Correspondent.)

PATRI (Viramgam), Aug. 6.

The formal installation of Kumar Shri Dolatsinhji of Patri State on the "gadi" by Major Harold, the Political Agent of Jhalawad Prant, took place on Tuesday afternoon last.

Before performing the ceremony, Major Harold in addressing the darbar expressed his gratification in investing Desai Shri Dolatsinhji under the orders of Government with the full powers of a Fourth Class Chief in Kathiawar. The foundation of the Chiefship of Patri, he said, dated back to remote times. And the Kumar's predecessors had played an important part in Gujrat and Kathiawar. The Kumar's father, the late Chief Desai Shri Surajmalji, came to the "gadi" in 1884 when he was 36 years of age and to the great regret of all who knew him, passed away on the 24th of last month after a rule of 29 years at the age of 65. The late Chief had left beaind him a splendid record of good and careful administration. In 1885 he received as a personal distinction the enhanced powers of a 4th Class Chief and the Patri State was permanently raised to that status in 1896. The State greatly benefited by his considerate and tactful rule. Addressing the Kumar, he said, he had been educated in the Rajkumar College where he gained the gold medal for good conduct and under the guiding hand of his father he had taken a part in the State administration, and he exhorted him to follow in the footsteps of his father, and continue the excellent administration he has left him and carry out the improvements he had in hand.

THE CHIEF'S REPLY.

The Chief in thanking Major Harold for performing the installation ceremony expressed his profound and deep sense of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor.

He said:—I feel flattered at your kind reference to the early history of my family and the leading part my ancestors played in the making of history in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and I am proud of belonging to a race which you have been pleased to describe as "distinguished and ancient."

I am fully conscious, that a heavy charge and trust have devolved upon me and that as you have been pleased rightly to observe I have very serious obligations to fulfil. In this connection I express my deep sense of gratitude to you, sir, for your kind and valuable advice, and I assure you, that I shall try my best to prove worthy of the great but onerous heritage left to me by my father, by following the best traditions of my family and the noble example of my father, by attempting to continue his excellent administration and by making such suitable improvements in the State as the progressive times require and finances of the State permit.

Congratulatory gifts were then presented to the Chief by the representatives of various States and State Bhayats.

THE PATIALA ADMINISTRATION.

The most notable feature of the recent administrative changes brought about by the Maharaja of Patiala by his order dated the 24th July, 1913, is the abolition of the ministerships created some two years ago and the reversion to the previous system of secretaries for the various departments. There will be in all five secretaries in charge of the various state departments noted against their names:—

Financial Secretary.—Sardar Hamid Hussain, (till then judge of the High Court, Patiala), to be in charge of Revenue, Finance, Public Works, and Irrigation Departments.

Judical Secretary.—Sardar Chaman Lal (the present incumbent) to be in charge of the judicial, police, jail and medical departments.

Foreign Secretary.—Sodhi Sujan Singh (the office of foreign minister being abolished) to be in charge of the foreign, postal, telegraph, and education departments.

Military Secretary.—Sardar Bahadur Major-General Bakhshish Singh (the present incumbent) to be in charge of the military state stud and transport, registration, forests and mines, supply depot and other departments in charge of the chamberlains.

Private Secretary.—Major K. M. Mistri (the present incumbent), to be in charge of the duties till then discharged by the household minister (which office ceases to exist), and all the state gardens, but the inner and outer *deorhis* (palaces) shall remain directly in charge of his Highness.

5. Other departments not mentioned above will be placed in charge of the secretary to whom they should appropriately attach. The precedence of the secretaries shall be respectively as in the order above given, and their salary shall be Rs. 1,000 each.

Sardar Narnarain Singh is appointed a judge of the High Court *vice*, Sardar Hamid Hussain and Sardar Amar Singh is appointed revenue commissioner in place of Sardar Narnarain Singh on a salary of Rs. 500.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, chief minister and Sardar Jogendra Singh, home minister, are given three months' notice during a month of which they shall be making over charge at Patiala of papers and other state articles after which they will be relieved on payment of two months' salary in advance. —The Tribune.

VALUE OF CRIME.

KROPOTKIN'S EXPERIENCE OF PRISON.

WHAT SUFFRAGETTES CRAVE FOR IN JAIL?

It will be news to most people to learn that crime has a certain value. Yet that was one of the theories put forward yesterday at the annual congress of the British Medical Association at Brighton during a discussion of "Crime and Punishment."

"It is absolutely impossible for us to get on without crime," declared Professor Moore (Liverpool), "because if it were otherwise our laws must be perfect. Crime to the country is what pain is to the individual, and it is our business to get to understand the pain and not always to repress it. Therefore crime is a good thing by bringing us to understand social problems. (Laughter.)

"Old crimes are disappearing and new crimes are arising, and I trust," he added, "that new crimes always will arise." (More laughter.)

Dr. Passmore ((Croydon Asylum) contended that when a man committed a crime for the first time there should be somebody who could decide whether he was insane or a criminal.

Miss Allen, who has large experience of women in prison, said she had met suffragettes in gaol, and had learnt that their greatest craving had been for coffee, vinegr, or alcohol. "It was my own desire when I came out of Holloway," she declared amidst laughter. "During the three weeks I was there I used to lay awake between three and six in the morning and say that if ever I got out I would take Green Chartreuse—(laughter)—but when I came out I was afraid to, lest I should take to it—(laughter)—so I took a cup of strong black coffee instead." If that was how prison life affected those who, like herself, did not like alcoholl, how must it be with those who did? In prison people did not have enough sunshine or fresh air, and a long sentence weakened the will.

SHOULD CRIMINALS DE PITIED?

Dr. James Scott (formerly governor of Holloway Gaol) said it had been sometimes enunciated that crime was a disease inherited or acquired, and that criminals should be pitied and put under kind treatment. There was certainly an analogy between crime and disease, but it was difficult for most of them to think that the cold-blooded assassin or prisoner, the professional burglar or housebreaker, the person who committed clever and gigantic frauds, which originated in sheer selfishness, and often caused terrible sufferings to innocent people, should be pitied and treated better than many honest and law-abiding people could afford to treat themselves (Hear, hear.)

Dr. C. A. Mercer, Parkstone district, said if one treated a criminal by telling him that he was not a scoundrel but an ill-used unfortunate, and made his life pleasanter than the lives of large masses of honest people, one must not wonder that the statistics of crime increased. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. C. B. Simpson (chaplain inspector of prisoners) said the person who was sent to prison and was once bit was frequently twice shy. The seven days' imprisonment sentence for drunkenness, however, he never could understand. A man in prison for that period raised a great thirst, and looked forward to the end of the seven days to slake it in the nearest public house. (Laughter.) "I can tell you," he continued, "that an experiment of 24 hours bread and water and the plank-bed was quite enough for me." (Laughter.)

Prince Kropotkin, who was introduced at his own request, as "a gaol bird," said he had had a little experience, and he believed prison was not a deterrent. Twenty-four hours bread and water might seem a deterrent to those who lay on soft beds and had good food, but it would not be to those who slept under Thames bridges. (Hear, hear.) Prisons were the universities of crime. Something must be done to change entirely our present system, especially in regard to political offenders.(Cheers).

A resolution was carried:—

That it be a recommendation to the Council of the British Medical Association to appoint a committee of members of the association, with power to co-opt others not members of the medical profession, to consider the present state of the law with regard to the legal responsibility for crime, and issue a report with the recommendations of the council.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE TOUR PROGRAMME.

Date.	Time (S. T.)	Event.
Aug. 8th	8-15 a. m.	Dep. from Grant Road.
	3-38 p. m.	Arr. Broach Railway Station.
..9th } ..10th }	12 p. m. to 6 p. m.	Match with Broach City Team.
..11th	8-56 a. m.	Dep. from Broach.
	11-10 ..	Arr. Baroda.
..11th } ..12th }	1 p. m. to 6 p. m.	Match with Baroda City Team.
..13th	6-1 a. m.	Dep. from Baroda.
	10-20 ..	Change for B. J. P. B. at Viramgam.
	7-12 p. m.	Arr. Bhavnagar.
..14th } ..15th }	11-30 p. m. to 5. p. m.	Match with Bhavnagar Team.
	6-29 p. m.	Dep. from Bhavnagar.
..16th	7-45 a. m.	Arr. Ahmedabad.
	1-30 p. m. to 6-30 p. m.	Match with Ahmedabad City.
..17th	12to 6p.m.	
	10 p. m.	Dep. from Ahmedabad
..18th	8-11 a. m.	Arr. Grant Road.

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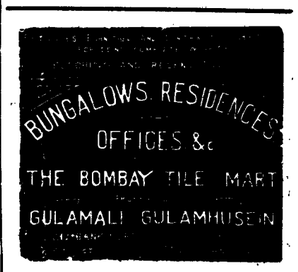

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

ADAM.—22nd July, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of J. C. Adam, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOWARD—FERGUSSON.—At Mussoorie, 24th July, by the Rev. Canon Menzies, Stanley Herbert Howard, eldest son of Major Walter Howard, D.S.O., of Bulawayo, Rhodesia, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Fergusson of Kipperoch Cardross, N.B., and of Mrs. Fergusson.

DEATHS.

AMOR.—On the 8th August, at Station Hospital, Colaba, Joseph Amor, Capt., I.S.M.D., in his 50th year. Funeral this morning, leaving residence at 6-30. Arriving Sewree at 8 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY.—On the 9th July, at 24, Sloane-court, S.W., Arthur William Crawley-Boevey, I.C.S., retired fifth son of the late Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bt., of Flaxley Abbey, Glos., aged 67.

ALCOCK.—On the 8th July, suddenly, at Lynton, Foley-road, Claygate, John Backhouse Alcock, Indian Civil Service, retired, aged 60.

THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, 22nd July, Francis Campbell, of Herbert Parrott and Co., aged 50 years, the beloved and second son of F. J. Thompson of Jubbulpore (late Military Accounts Department, Bengal).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Motilal Mansions, 2-30.

Poona Second Extra Meeting.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pentacottah, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Football.—Rovers Tournament:—First Round, Dorsets v. Durham Light Infantry.

MONDAY, August 11.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 3-30.

TUESDAY, August 12.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umfuli, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

THURSDAY, August 14.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

The Indian Cotton Oil Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Raja Bahadur Building, Hummum Street, 5-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 9, 1913.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION.

In the sphere of Imperial politics there has been nothing since Lord Morley's Indian reforms more interesting than the new Constitution for Egypt, which was promulgated on July 21st. It is explained in a despatch by Lord Kitchener, published as a White Paper, and is instructive, not only for the special reasons connected with Egypt, but also because it comprises an experiment in electoral machinery, which will be watched with much interest from all those countries which are concerned with modern developments of the representative principle. The main feature of the scheme is the amalgamation of the two bodies which have formed part of the Government of Egypt since the days of Lord Dufferin: namely, the General Assembly and the Legislative Council. The former was a body which seems, from the standpoint of to-day, to be a pure anomaly. It was usually summoned only once about every two years, and its chief duty was to give formal approval to new taxation. The Legislative Council was a body of thirty members, consulted by the Government about all new laws and decrees. Its functions, however, have been merely advisory. No executive force attached to its decisions, although it has from time to time exercised considerable influence over legislation. Lord Kitchener has adopted a proposal originally made by Lord Cromer. The Assembly and its powers are to be merged in the Council, henceforward to be known as the Legislative Assembly: and its membership is increased to 89 members, 66 of whom will be elected. New legislative proposals will be debated three times in the Chamber, and provision is made in the event of disagreement between the representative body and the executive for consultation with the Council of Ministers. Lord Kitchener claims that the reformed Constitution will confer upon Egypt a more liberal and more rational system of representation, and to this end he has devised a set of new electoral forms which certainly have the merit of ingenuity.

Singular as it may seem, Egypt already possesses adult manhood suffrage. In future the electoral unit is not to be the town or district, but a numerical group of 50 citizens. Each group will choose an elector-delegate; the electors-delegate in their turn will be formed into groups, each representing about 200,000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the Legislative Assembly. Lord Kitchener, in short, has adopted a modification of the system of electoral colleges, which was proposed in the original reform scheme submitted by Lord Minto's Government and vetoed by Lord Morley on the ground that it was unnecessarily cumbrous and unsuited to Indian conditions. It will be noted that the responsibilities of the electors-delegate in Egypt are specifically laid down in the Constitution:

"Each one," says "The Times," "is bound by law to place himself in touch with his fifty electors, and to ascertain their views about the candidate to be chosen. Should he fail to do so, or fail to fulfil their mandate, the fifty electors can, at a suitable time, demand a fresh ballot for their delegate. Probably no more effective way of absolutely ensuring an expression of the wishes of the people of a country has ever been projected. The only comment we will make upon Lord Kitchener's ingenious plan is that it is doubtless far more easily applicable among a small, compact, and comparatively primitive people than in a great and complex nation.

The members of the Legislative Assembly must have an absolute majority in the elections: provision is made for second ballots where necessary. The new Assembly is given the right within limits of initiating new legislation. This right, says "The Times," has recently been conceded to private members of the Indian Legislative Council; but it will be agreed that, if the Egyptian representatives have no greater powers of initiation than their fellows in India, the concession will not amount to very much. In other matters, however, the powers of the Assembly do represent a decided step forward, for they include certain rights of rejecting legislation.

Until now, we quote "The Times" again, after the Council had once registered its disapproval it was compelled to remain dumb. The Government received its criticism and formulated a reply, but the Council could not even discuss the reply. In future it can object again and again, under specified conditions, in public debate and in private conference with the Government; and though the ultimate repository of power remains as before, we should say that it will be exceedingly difficult for any Egyptian Government to carry with propriety a new law against the will of the Assembly.

The scheme as a whole will naturally be subjected to close scrutiny, since it has commonly been assumed that Lord Kitchener, with all his accessibility and open-mindedness, has really shown no more sympathy than his predecessor with Egyptian political aspirations. Lord Cromer, it will be remembered, repeated year by year his belief that self-government was the goal of the Egyptian people; but he took no steps to associate the people with the responsible administration of their own affairs. Lord Kitchener at all events has done something; and it remains to be proved how far the new scheme will permit of the expression of Egyptian opinion, or how far it is destined to be captured by the various European interests which continue to control the country.

THE INTIMIDATING FINGER.

We are afraid Sir Michael O'Dwyer has not been well advised in his Durbar speech at Lahore, in imitating the hectoring tendency of some of our Lieutenant-Governors and Governors before showing a corresponding ability to conciliate. The friction between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the Punjab is an unfortunate excrescence of recent origin. His Honour's appeal to the influential men in each community, and to the Press, to combat the tendency to form separate cliques on the basis of religious differences, hampering the harmonious progress of the Punjab, may be expected to produce the desired effect. But we are not confident that the minatory tone in which he deemed it prudent to point an intimidating finger at those who, "owing to internal feuds and factions, natural lawlessness or mistaken self-interest, were either hostile to the criminal administration and screened criminals, or were too timid or apathetic to render active service," was a politic step dictated by far-sighted sympathy. Exception must be taken, in the first place, to the indiscriminate grouping of "natural lawlessness" and natural or constitutional timidity. If it is a duty of the State to curb the former, it is not less incumbent on it to protect those whom Nature or centuries of tyranny have afflicted with the latter. A similar mistaken course has had deplorable results in Bengal and Burma. The lumping of the defiant criminal with the innocent peasant is a political blunder and the parent of active disaffection. Village after village which had nothing but gratitude and love for Government, is reported alienated in Burma by the imposition of punitive police on large areas on account of the sins of tiny spots. The inducement of rewards in the shape of allotments of twenty thousand acres "to those who have given active help in the repression of crime, or have been the victims of revenge for their many actions," is another measure of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which we are unable to regard as an unmixed good. False information and manufactured crime are not the worst possible outcome of a system which seeks thus to cure crime. Let there be adequate police, let there be efficient police, and let their be a police in which the people have confidence. This is the only practical measure which should recommend itself to the head of a Government situated like Sir Michael O'Dwyer's. We had recently occasion to comment on the police scandal in the Punjab in which Mr. Kichin exposed certain heinous facts. So long as a province is tormented with a police force of the kind we refer to, it is unreasonable to expect all lawlessness to vanish at the threats of a Lieutenant-Governor having "no hesitation in proposing drastic changes."

THE HON. MR. SESHAGIRI IYER ON EDUCATION.

When the Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer addressing the Young Men's Christian Association in Madras felicitated his audience on "the new spirit and change of policy in educational matters which had manifested themselves with the advent of the King and Queen to the country," he was probably forgetting for the moment the struggle in Bengal. True, there have been larger allotments and greater consideration of educational requirements in our Budgets, but we cannot shut our eyes to the possibility of a complete neutralization of the beneficent effects of this liberal trend, should Government introduce at the same time a downgrade policy, excluding men of distinguished ability from giving to younger men the advantage of their superior culture on the ground of their not being political eunuchs. We agree with Mr. Seshagiri Iyer that India has not had anything approaching to a sufficient stimulus from Government for industrial and commercial education, and we should have greater pleasure in endorsing his view that "the policy of the State ought so to frame their educational system as to bring the best intellect to the top," if he had reinforced his dictum by a practical suggestion. It is not clear whether the speaker took the opportunity to insist on compulsory education. It is, however, evident that Sir Sankaran Nair, who presided, spoke strongly in its favour. We are inclined to take exception to Mr. Iyer's unqualified denunciation of specialization in University studies. The omniscience demanded by the older method, tended to produce men of tenacious memory, who absorbed a variety of incongruous branches of knowledge for a special day, and had all energy and natural inclination for favourite subjects crushed out of them at just a period in life which demanded their everyday use. Germany's high position in the sphere of diverse mental activities is greatly owing to the concentration of all one's application to a selected pursuit of his choice. It was specialization which developed a description of hereditary instinct in the followers of the various arts and crafts of ancient India.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal News.

There was a dinner party on Thursday night at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, to meet the most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and the Bishop of Lahore. After dinner there was a reception. About 120 guests were invited. The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam gave a dinner in honour of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge last evening. Amongst those present were Lady Creagh, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sir William, Lady and the Misses Vincent, General and Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Sharp, Mrs. Nethersole, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Captain Gladstone and Messrs. Muddiman and Cotton.

A Dukedom for Prince Arthur.

It has been rumoured that before the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, the King will confer a dukedom on Prince Arthur. There do not appear to be any exact precedents for that course. But during the reign of Charles II. the sons of his brother, James Duke of York, were created dukes soon after birth. His first, second, fourth, and fifth sons were successively created Duke of Cambridge, but all died in infancy. The third son was created Duke of Kendal, but he, too, died in infancy. It is a curious fact, remarks the "Westminster Gazette," that while Edinburgh and Dublin have supplied titles to the Royal Family there has never, at any period, been a Dukedom of London, which would certainly be one of the most splendid titles that can be conceived. It would seem, however, that there has always been a disinclination to use the names of capital cities in this manner, for, while there has been a King of Rome (the son of Napoleon), and a Comte de Paris (the late father of the Duke of Orleans), the only instance is that supplied by the Dukedom of Madrid, one of the titles borne by Don Jaime, the inheritor of the Carlist claims to the throne of Spain.

Entertainment of Indian Princes.

The occasional comments on Indian matters to be found in the columns of the "World" are not as a rule worth noticing, says "India," but there would seem to be a point of some little importance in the following paragraph touching the procedure of the India Office in connexion with the entertainment of Indian potentates:—

Dissatisfaction is freely expressed about the arangements the India Office makes for the residence of native princes and chiefs when in London. In the old days, when good hotels were few and expensive, something was to be said in favour of Whitehall practically running a firm of caterers, but nowadays the "raison d'etre" has disappeared, while the prices charged are extravagant. Of course, Indian princes pay out of their own pockets, and naturally they do not care to object to the plans of the India Office without good reason. But £120 a week for a suite of rooms and board in a Kensington hotel is decidedly stiff, to put it mildly. I am not surprised to hear that serious objections have been raised against the system.

The Dalai Lama's Gifts.

A number of gifts which the King has received from the Dalai Lama have been lent by His Majesty to the British Museum. Among them is a Tibetan saddle said to have belonged to a king who reigned at Rimpung 500 years ago, and to have been used by the first Dalai Lama when riding into Lhasa. For the last 200 years it has been kept as a national relic in the Potala. A sword and a coat of Tibetan armour, seven symbolic gilt images representing the seven gems of Buddhism, and the eight glorious emblems which are figured in Buddha's footprints and on innumerable articles, lay and clerical, are also included in the exhibit.

The "Shravarni" Ceremony.

This year as the Shankranti coincides with the Shravani Poornima or the Full Moon of the current Hindu month of Shravan, the annual "Shravani" ceremony which is usually performed on the Full Moon day of this month (17th of August) was performed by the majority of Bombay Hindus on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The "Shravani" is one of the most important annual ceremonies performed by the higher caste Hindus and consists in the renewal of the sacred thread which every "twice-born" Hindu wears on his body. The Shankranti or the day of the Sun's entrance into any sign of the Zodiac is not considered an auspicious day for the performance of the "Shravani" and hence the shifting of the date to a more favourable one on the 4th or 5th of the light half of the moon of this month, under the particularly auspicious star Hasta (*d* Corvi). As has been already stated, the "Shravani" is the annual renewal of the sacred thread. The ceremony is accompanied by a Homa, or fire sacrifice, into which libations of ghee, milk, etc., are poured. Sticks of the Sacred Homa or Udumbara plant are thrown into the fire.

The Custom in Bombay.

In Bombay as the Homa Sacrifice cannot be conveniently performed in every household, parties gather in the temples and such other centres of worship and perform the "Shravani." Before the sacred thread is worn, everyone has to purify himself by partaking sips of "Panchagavya," a mixture of the products of the sacred cow, these products consisting of milk, ghee, curds, etc. This is an important item of the ceremony and every Hindu is expected to pass through the ordeal before the investiture of the Sacred thread. Another curious item is the swallowing of a small ball of dough made from wheat at the close of the ceremony. The pellet is of the size of a large pea and as it is enjoined that it should be swallowed without masticating or "injuring" it in anyway, the process of gulping becomes a rather trying one for the moment. The origin of the "Shravani" is not actually known, but it is certain that the tridition underlying it is as old as the Rig Veva. The "Shravani," in olden times marked the beginning of the period of Vedic study and close of the sacrificial session. In modern days to the majority of the high caste Hindus it is merely the day of the renewal of the sacred thread.

Nationalising the Milk Supply.

There are some very progressive and original members in the Bombay Parliament. Last Monday the House discussed a bill for the Taxation of Batchelors; now another enterprising member wants to nationalise the milk supply, and to that end will, at next Monday's meeting at the Central Y. M. C. A. introduce a Bill for the public control of the supply and distribution of milk. The measure is entitled "A Bill for the Nationalisation of the means of production and distribution of milk within the Indian Empire." As the supply of milk is of vital importance to the health and well-being of the community, it is claimed that the distribution of this essential article of diet should be adequately protected from infection and adulteration. To secure this result, the Bill provides that "on and after the 1st of January, 1914, every dairy farm in the Indian Empire with the exception have after provided," shall be handed over to the representatives of Government, together with all buildings, live stock and other accessories necessary to carry on the business. The owners of existing dairies, exception here after provided," shall ably compensated for surrendering their business and all dairies, public or private, are to conform to the standard of requirements laid down by the Board of Agriculture, in which body the powers for carrying out its provisions are also to be vested. It would have been useful, however, first to establish the Board of Agriculture.

A Mysterious Clan.

The Bakhtiari tribesmen who are making trouble in Teheran are a somewhat mysterious clan. Up to the fifteenth century they were known as the "Great Lurs" and were supposed to have entered Persia from Syria only in the tenth century. But it is now generally believed that they are one of the most ancient septs of Iran. They are not very numerous—only about two lakhs souls. At one time they could march twenty thousand well-armed troops to battle, but it was a steady policy of the present Kajar dynasty to foment discord among them to keep them in check and now their effective force should not exceed four thousand horsemen, if so many.

Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday. The total mortality from all causes was 71 as compared with 118 of the corresponding week of last year and 77 of that of the year before. Two plague attracks were reported from Fort (Northern) and one from Sion. There was one attack and one death from cholera reported during the same period, but there were no cases of small-pox. Out of 1,455 rats caught on Thursday twelve were found to be infected ones.

INDIAN BUDGET IN THE COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

"WE ARE PLEDGED TO ADVANCE AND MEAN TO ADVANCE."

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE—NO REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

SITUATION IN BENGAL—POLICE CONFESSIONS—MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

THE PEOPLE AND THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

In presenting the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Montagu reviewed at length the present political situation in India.

Instead of devoting himself mainly to finance in accordance with the practice hitherto, Mr. Montagu dealt with matters of general interest, as the debate is the only occasion in the year for a full discussion of Indian affairs.

Referring to the proposal for the institution of a State Bank, he said that such a bank would relieve the India Office of a great deal of its present financial work. The time had now come for a reconsideration of the subject, but the final decision would be in the hands of the Royal Financial Commission.

A considerable portion of the speech was devoted to a consideration of the problems of Native States. He made two announcements for the better control of their affairs by the Paramount Power. One was the proposal that a separate Secretary should be appointed to deal with their relations with the Government of India. The other was the holding of periodical Conferences of Ruling Princes at Delhi or Simla under the auspices of the Foreign Office.

The preferential treatment of Moslem claims in the matter of education and Council representation and the necessity for Mahomedans to rise to the "intellectual level" of Hindus were next referred to. "Divide et Impera" he disclaimed as a doctrine of British statesmanship, and he pointed to the advantages of a Hindu-Moslem entente.

Mr. Montagu acknowledged the need to improve the police, but said they could not see their way to abolish the record of confessions before trial, which was opposed by all local governments and practically all courts of law.

The Civil Service, said Mr. Montagu, was suffering from three grievances which demand redress; firstly, pay; secondly, the growing complexity of the system; and thirdly, the need of appreciation of their difficulties.

The Delhi outrage Mr. Montagu denied was the outcome of a wide National movement. The phenomenon that a knot of irreconcilables could effect a political murder was not confined to India.

The problem in India, was one of government and co-operation. The few Civilians who lamented they had now to co-operate with the people were not wanted in India.

Mr. Montagu in his peroration pleaded for devolution, not by redistribution of duties and powers, but by liberty and the exercise of a wise discretion in their use.

In the discussion, Mr. Bonar Law protested against Government's treatment of Sir John Hewett, who was also defended by Sir John Rees and Lord Ronaldshay.

Mr. Morrell's motion about the need for increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs, was withdrawn after Mr. Montagu had refused to accept it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM]

LONDON, August 7.

Introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu referred to his visit to India. He said: "I am convinced that I did right in going to see something of the country and people with whose welfare I am concerned. I am here to express only the views of Government. From day to day I have the opportunity of bringing to bear upon my daily work the information given me in India and it was not for the purpose of making speeches, but for the purpose of helping me in my administrative work at Home, that I went out. I can only say that it is impossible to forget the cordial assistance given me by British and Indian officials and non-officials in my eager desire to find out what we could do to help them. I do not propose to relax my efforts to prove my gratitude by helping to bring about many schemes advocated to me abroad."

INDIA OFFICE REORGANISATION.

Mr. Montagu referred to the proposal for the reorganisation of the India Office. No intention existed to abolish the Council of India, nor to curtail any of its statutory powers whatever in its exact final shape. One unalterable factor in it was the presence of two Indian Members on Council. The whole scheme was one of domestic reform, such as any other Minister could introduce with a stroke of the pen. But in the case of the India Office, where the organisation was in the minutest detail statutorily prescribed, it could only be effected by an Act of Parliament. "We have the dual aim to speed up and to simplify the slow and complicated procedure of the office, and to make the expert advice which the Secretary of State derives from the Council more up-to-date. Under the existing Statutes, a Member of Council may at the end of his time have been twelve years from India. We propose to reduce it to seven.

AN INNOVATION.

Considering that this debate is ordinarily the only opportunity in the year for a full discussion of Indian affairs, Mr. Montagu proposed to introduce an innovation and say little about finance but would devote the time to the discussion of matters of general public interest.

Mr. Montagu referred to the extraordinary resources of India. He emphasised the increase in educational expenditure and sanitation. The appointment of the Financial Commission, presided over by Mr. Austen-Chamberlain to explore our system of finance postpones the necessity for the further defence of our financial organization.

PROPOSED STATE BANK.

One thing, however, I might mention. From time to time, proposals have been put forward, and I think, in theory, at least, they have found acceptance both here and in India, for the institution of a State Bank. Such a bank would relieve the India Office of the extremely large amount of financial work and would perhaps find the solution of many difficulties. Lord Crewe is of opinion that the time is now come for a reconsideration of the proposals for the establishment of a Bank which could act as the custodian for a large part of the Government balances, manage the paper currency and participate in the sale of drafts on India. The subject was discussed in the memorandum prepared by Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary, India Office, and Lord Crewe, without committing himself in any way on the subject, directed Mr. Abrahams to present the memorandum for the consideration of the Royal Commission, within whose terms of reference the matter clearly comes."

NO REDUCTION OF ARMY EXPENDITURE.

"With regard to the general administration, I would first like to say a word about the Army. The Nicholson Committee's report is confidential and has not been published. I believe, however, that it will lead to improvements in the Army in India, but in order to dispose of all hopes on the one hand and all fears on the other, I state this. The general conclusion of the Committee proved undeniably that although we may get a better Army for the money we now spend and although we may possibly be able to improve our existing defences without further expense, there is no chance of any reduction of expenditure either on the British Army in India or on the Indian Army."

A CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL.

A most interesting feature of army expenditure for the current year is the formation of a central flying school. Although it is superficially a fact that the weather in India is comparatively predictable, and seems to remove the difficulties inherent in our changeable climate, still experts say that the extremes of heat and cold and the differences of radiation over cultivated and desert areas create new difficulties. Therefore, we propose to start the school on the most modest basis and to confine our work, firstly, to experiment, and not to include tuition for beginners. We shall commence with four officers and six aeroplanes. The school will be located at Sitapur, where there are a large number of unused Government buildings.

The expenditure for the current year is estimated at £20,000 sterling.

FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

Mr. Montagu said he had very little to say on foreign affairs. He referred to the Khost and Tochi disturbances, in which we received once more evidence of the success of Sir George Roos-Keppel and his officers. Sir George Roos-Keppel had been not only successful in keeping the borderland tranquil, but had made great educational progress in his Province.

Mr. Montagu then dealt with Tibet, repeating Lord Morley's recent statement. He also alluded to the sojourn of the Central India Horse at Shiraz, and Sir Edward Grey's congratulations upon the behaviour of Captain Douglas and the Regiment in trying circumstances.

PROGRESS IN NATIVE STATES.

Referring to the Native States, he said: "They and their Rulers loom large in Indian affairs and will loom larger in the future. They are not merely places to be visited by tourists to see the fine buildings, study the ancient customs and indulge in sport. Those visiting them can gain many an opportunity for political speculation and instruction by observing the widely divergent political, social, racial and geographical conditions. However marked is the influence of Western education and travel in India generally, nowhere is it more marked than in the Native States, where the Rulers more and more watch International and Imperial politics and vie with one another in improving the condition of their adminstrations and their reputation for efficient government. Consequently, the last twenty years have witnessed striking progress and development in the Native States. This advance entails more advanced methods in our treatment of those of their affairs with which we are concerned."

A SECRETARY FOR NATIVE STATES.

"The Foreign Secretary is already overburdened with the ever-widening and increasingly difficult, complicated and delicate sphere of operations in foreign affairs on all the borders of India, and it is quite impossible for any one man simultaneously to cope satisfactorily with all the problems of Native States administration." The Government of India, therefore, had now proposed and Lord Crewe was considering a proposal that a separate Secretary should be appointed for the affairs of Native States, with the title of Political Secretary, having all the rights and privileges of a Secretary to Government, and having for his department that branch of the Foreign Office which deals with internal affairs.

CONFERENCES OF RULING PRINCES.

The change can be effected at little cost and will, I am sure, be acceptable to the Chiefs, as tending to the quicker discharge of business and the more thorough and more personal representation of their problems to the Viceroy. It will also help to lighten the burdens of the Residents and Political Officers, which have become heavier with the advance of the States, in getting for them a readier response to their references to headquarters. Moreover, the Conferences to be held from time to time in Delhi and Simla, to which the Ruling Princess will be invited, will give them opportunities for meeting one another and discussing alterations in custom, practice and rule; and the success which attended the Conference at Delhi on Education in the States, shows what can be accomplished in this direction.

THREE PROBLEMS.

"With regard to the rest of the administration I think we have at present three problems,——first, concerning the relations between the religious races in India, second, connected with the maintenance of law and order, and third, with the service questions with which the Public Services Commission is dealing." With regard to the first question, Mr. Montagu alluded to the relations between Mahomedans and Hindus. He said: I am confident in the future. I believe that all the races in India will realise that the Government of India desires harmony. *Divide et Impera*, one of the most dangerous of all maxims, is not written on our text-book of statesmanship. I believe most firmly that if the Mahommedan and Hindu leaders could meet and settle the divergent questions, they would find the ready co-operation of the Government of India."

MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

"I found in India, that one of the outstanding causes of the trouble was the problem of special representation of Mahomedans; another was the securing for the relatively backward Mahomedan youth of a substantial share of Government offices. On the first question, I believe it is recognised that Government must await an agreement between the two parties. We are committed to the principle of special representation. The leaders of the Hindu community understand this, and if Mahomedans acceded to the request of the Hindus for special representation too, an agreement is feasible which would satisfy all parties and lead to the revision of electoral rules. While Hinduism is self-contained, Indian Mussulmans feel a peculiar concern in the fortunes of Islam generally. I feel confident that, notwithstanding the neutrality of Great Britain, those interested in India sympathise with the fact that the Mussulmans of India are deeply moved by the fortunes of their co-religionists in Persia, the Balkans and North Africa, but meanwhile, educated Mussulmans realize the contrast between the present state of Islam and the times of the Moors in Spain and of Akbar in India. They realize that they have too long neglected the educational opportunities Government has offered them. The fact that some most eminent Mussulmans occupy high places in India must convince them that there is no discrimination against Islam."

MOSLEMS SHOULD PROGRESS WITH HINDUS.

"All educated Indians must recognise that it would be disastrous if the divisions of population due to religious and historical causes were to coincide permanently with a difference of the intellectual level, and if the important Mussulman community were allowed to remain outside the influences of the forces moulding the India of the future. We may say then that the arrangements which Local Governments can make for the encouragement of Mussulman pupils in scholarships and special courses will be welcomed by the best elements in other communities."

DACCA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Mr. Montagu referred to the proposed new university at Dacca and the opening of a most important chapter in the higher education of India with a residential system, which the Government contemplated as a model for new universities in India. He paid a tribute to private enterprise in teaching in India, especially the splendid work of the missionaries. He referred to Biscoe's school at Srinagar, the Anglo-Vedic Arya Samai College at Lahore, the Christian College at Madras, the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad, St. Xavier's College in Bombay and the Salvation Army work among criminal tribes. He emphasised the need for personal influence in teaching and the inadequacy of text-book cramming.

ENGLAND AND ASIATIC CULTURE.

He alluded to the Education resolution and said: "When we have contemplated a great Central Research Institute in India for equipping Indian students for original work in Oriental philology and have a great Oriental School in London, then we may hope that we have done something to remove the reproach that we lag far behind France and Germany in the interest for Asiatic culture.

THE PROBLEM IN BENGAL.

In Bengal, the permanent land settlement and absence of continuous land records have resulted incidentally in the tremendous disadvantage that opportunities for close relationship between people and the Administration have been limited, resulting in an estrangement, and the reliance, not on the Revenue officer but on the police for the link between the people and those who govern.

The problem in Bengal is to devise a remedy for this state of affairs by perfecting the machinery of the Local Government and improving the police. Government is giving its attention to this."

Mr. Montagu reviewed at some length the criminal conditions in Bengal and the preventive scheme which the Government of Bengal is considering; "but," he said, "the real problem is to cure the conditions which make these crimes possible by the development of industry and the improvement of education on lines enabling young Bengalis to earn a living by practical pursuits, instead of turning out educational failures."

"Meanwhile, it is plainly the duty of the State to protect the law-abiding, to give confidence to the timid, and to deal so energetically with crimes and violence that public confidence may be restored in the ability of Government to give protection to the population which has no natural sympathy with crime, but which, too often, has found that the dacoit can strike with more certainty and greater vigour than Government. The next step is to improve the police. "

Alluding to abuses of power by Indian constables, Mr. Montagu said: "I only want to sy a few things about this well-known theme, and to regret that no members of the force except its few bad characters are ever heard of by the public in Britain."

RECORD OF CONFESSIONS BEFORE TRIAL.

Mr. Montagu dwelt on the splendid work of English officers and the over whelming majority of constables. He paid a tribute to cases of police heroism in the latest award of the King's Police Medal. He hoped that their recital would raise a desire on the part of some Members of the House of Commons, who were laudably anxious to eradicate torture and bad practices, to seek information. regarding the other side of the shield. "However, we cannot see our way to abolish the record of confessions before trial. We have a duty to prevent torture, but are not justified in hampering ourselves in the punishment of crime by an action which, as the House will see when papers are published, is opposed by all Local Governments and practically all courts of law."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ABUSE.

"Lord Crewe is considering the measures proposed by the Government of India. We shall be glad if any Member of the House of Commons can suggest further precautions. I will enumerate some measures. The police are to be forbidden to interrogate the accused, if the latter are remanded, without the permission of the Magistrate. Instructions are to be given that the remand of a confessing prisoner to police custody should only be granted if the police show good grounds, and only by Magistrates having first-class or second-class powers under the Criminal Procedure Code. Where the object of a remand is the verification of a prisoner's statement, he will be remanded to the charge of a Magistrate and the remand should be as short as possible. When a prisoner has been produced to make a confession and has declined to do so, he is in no circumstances to be remanded to police custody. The recording of confessions is to be limited to special Divisional Magistrates, and first-class or specially empowered second-class Magistrates. Effort will be made not to record confessions without orders from the District Superintendent or until the accused has had some hours out of police custody. The police are not to be present when confessions are recorded and, ordinarily, confessions shall be recorded in open court during court hours, and the Magistrate recording the confession shall endeavour to ascertain the exact circumstances in which the confession has been made. He shall record on a record statement, the grounds on which he believes that the confession is genuine, and the precautions taken to remove the accused from the custody of the police."

DELHI OUTRAGE.

Regarding the Delhi outrage Mr. Montagu said: "I want to say some thing about how it was possible that such a plot matured without an inkling reaching the authorities; why the actual attempt was not frustrated and why the criminals were not detected. If there is an active organisation, however small in numbers, and however abhorrent to the general sense of the people, an organisation including men competent to manufacture effective bombs and willing to take the risk of throwing them, and if the organisation is in the hands of men who can keep secrets and confine the knowledge of particular plots to a very narrow circle, then carefully thought-out plans can be prepared and no Government in the world can guard against them, except by such a network of surveillance and espionage as would be absolutely intolerable." Mr. Montagu detailed the possible precautions which it was the duty of the authorities to take, and declared that the judgment of the Government of India, after a most careful enquiry, was that there was no failure on the part of the local authorities or the police to carry out their duty. There was no reason whatever to expect that arrangements for guarding against this mad crime were not thoroughly adequate. He quoted Lord Hardinge at the opening of the first session of the Legislative Council, "one of the most moving public occasions at which I was ever privileged to assist." Lord Hardinge said, "In my desire for kindly intercourse with the people and for accessibility, I always discouraged excessive precautions, and trusted myself and Lady Hardinge more to the care of the people than to the police." "I think," Mr. Montagu continued, "we owe to this and to the splendid courage with which the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge acted throughout, the magnificent display of sympathy and abhorrence with which the crime was regarded from one end of India to the other."

A KNOT OF IRRECONCILABLES.

"A crime of this kind is not the outcome of a wide national movement. The fact that a knot of irreconcilables can effect a political murder is not confined to India. When the deliberate opinion of the people is hostile to the Government the detection of a particular crime is generally possible, because the existence of conspiracies is no secret to the people at large; but a particular crime can be detected without changing the situation.

Spontaneous expressions of horror came from Indians of all creeds, classes and races. The splendid thanksgiving at the recovery of the Viceroy constituted one of the most striking events in the history of the British Empire. The closer association of leading Indians in Government has precluded all possibility that the attempt on the life of the Viceroy can be the act of political nationalism. India abhors the crime. Indians have reflected sadly that the occurrence inflicts an unmerited stain on the reputation of India.

There is no question of reaction, of withdrawing from innocent millions the measures we thought right to take merely because in India, as in a dozen other countries at this moment, the Terrorists committed a crime that could, by no possibility, have brought a single national aspiration nearer to fulfilment; but the good name of India has suffered very unfairly, and the position of our Indian fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire, difficult enough already in many ways, has not been made easier by the Delhi bomb.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

"Such incidents evoke an outburst of indignation even from the severe critics of our Government." Mr. Montagu quoted an Indian Member of the Council who asked during a recent debate. "Though these outrages are commited against my own country, what have I done." Mr. Montagu continued: "This question shows the feeling of personal responsibility which is new in India, behind the feeling of loyalty which is not new. This feeling of responsibility is one of the greatest needs, as its appearance is one of the most hopeful signs to-day."

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Coming to the third subject, Mr. Montague discused the Public Services Commission which, he said, had been conducting its enquiries in conditions of great difficulty, and had been subjected to misunderstanding based on imperfect reports of proceedings, and often slanders. Government was appreciative of the assiduity and determination with which they were conducting their responsible work, and was confident that when the report was issued we should have a basis for many desirable alterations. "I do not desire for one moment to utter a single opinion likely to prejudge the Commission's findings, but you cannot continue successfuly governing India with dissatisfied Public Services, and I fear that presently recruiting will be hampered by evil reports of those returning dissatisfied from India. Unless we can get the best men selected by the most suitable tests and animated by the highest British traditions, proceeding to India, confident of their own choice of a permanent career, and of goodwill and fair treatment by the British people, you will lose, and you will deserve to lose, the hold of the British people on the affection of our Indian fellow-subjects."

"WHAT DID WE GO TO INDIA FOR?"

"I am not referring to a few, decreasingly few, Civil Servants, who regret the 'good old days' when they were sent out to govern a people content to be governed and lament that they have, now to co-operate with the people in the Government of the people's own country. We do not want those men in India. After all, what did we go to India for? If the people of India have not made any progress as the result of a century of British Rule, if the problems of government and the relations between the British and Indians are the same as they were in the days of Clive, then the British Government has failed of its only justification.

EDUCATED INDIAN.

"Nor need we listen to those telling us that they do not like the educated Indian and that the educated Indian does not like us. If the educated Indian has faults different from and more marked than the faults of the educated Englishman, these faults are the faults of the education which we have given him. Even if it can be said that among the educated Indians there are those who do not like us and do not believe in our purpose, I do not see why we need be dismayed. Our task is difficult and worthy. It is to bring the educated Indian to our side so that we may continue helping him and he us.

THE PROBLEM IN INDIA.

"The problem in India is not the problem of material advancement, of increasing the prosperity, or of new public buildings. It is not even the problem of efficiency. It is the problem of government and co-operation, of giving Indians increasing opportunity in his own country and increasing asistance in the development of his capacity for local government and administration."

THREE GRIEVANCES OF CIVIL SERVICE.

"The Civil Service is suffering from three grievances demanding redress. Firstly, pay, which is a question of the utmost importance, and the Commission has got a worthy task in the thorough investigation of this question, and determination to recommend, if it consider it necessary, pay adequate to altered conditions, and pensions adequate to services rendered."

Sir John Rees here asked whether the complaint was general or only from the Punjab, and the United and Central Provinces.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was making a general statement, though there was a particular grievance from the Punjab and the United Provinces, and the Government had taken some steps, not wholly satisfactory perhaps, that would not, if he might use the phrase, 'queer the pitch' of the Commission, for temporarily dealing with the question.

DEVOLUTION.

"Secondly, the next grievance is the growing complexity of the system. Half the faults found with the Civil Service are mainly attributable to overwork, and an increase in inflexible rules for the guidance of all grades of officers. One of the cures for that is devolution. We must find indigenous, voluntary agencies to conduct a large amount of our detailed work."

INDIGENOUS AGENCY.

"We are always inclined to thrust on India law and regulations comparable with those that have proved successful in Britain. In Britain we hand them over mainly to voluntary agencies, the County Councils and the Rural District Councils. To carry out in India every such enactment must presently mean more work for the official. Even if there is some loss of efficiency, even i fthe district board is worse run than the municipal body and less capable, we ought to find an indigenous agency in India which will alone ensure our progress being real and complete. How can this be done? How can the District Officer entrust the details of his work to voluntary assistants, if his Local Government is always asking him detailed questions on matters for which he ought to be responsible. How can the Local Government forbear to worry the

(*Continued on page 8.*)

INDIAN BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

District Officer if the Government at Delhi is always interfering with the discretion of the local officers? How can the Imperial Government at Delhi refuse to interfere with the Local Government and the local officers if it is always being worried for reports of details by the Secretary of State? How can the Secretary of State forbear to worry the Government at Delhi if the Houses of Commons and Lords are always asking for information. Tightness and control of each step in the machine is the excuse for the step below."

INDEFATIGABLE WORK OF EXILED MEN.

"This is the last grievance, and this applies to all services in India, British and Indian. They are sensitive of your good opinion and dependent upon your support, and, believe me, they are in every way worthy of it. Isolation, courage and indefatigable work of exiled men and women in lonely stations in the Civil Service, Forest, Salt and Police Departments, to name only a few, ought to inspire anyone with admiration, and what they ask silently, what I ask in their name, is appreciation of their difficulties and belief in their undoubted singleness of purpose.

WATCHWARD OF THE FUTURE.

But there is another side. The Public Services Enquiry is opening up the whole o fthe vastly important question of the association of Indians with the British in Government. The old era or hard and fast division between Government and the governed on racial lines has disappeared for ever. The watchword of the future is co-operation. We are pledged to advance, and we mean to advance, but it must be steadily and prudently. The appointment of the Commission is an earnest proof of our sincerity, and as their share, we ask patience from the progressive section of the Indian community."

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

"It is not only a question of new regulations, of carefully balanced proportion between races, of words and of figures. It is above all, and beyond all, a question of real determination on both sides to act up to the spirit underlying the principle. Lip-service to formula is worthless. I appeal to the British and Indians alike to make this co-operation a real thing by inspiring it with the vital element of tact, sympathy and sincerity. But there exists another problem as important."

TENS OF MILLIONS.

Mr. Montagu described tens of millions as never aspiring to share in the Government of the country and of living a purely Oriental life. "We must do our best for their betterment. We must do it by the rule and code; but the note of explanation and gentleness of application must be added to the official note. Understanding is wanted and understanding is impossible unless the officer who meets the people has time to talk to the people and liberty to lighten their difficulties by personal aid and sympathy. My last word is a plea for devolution, not necessarily by redistribution of duties and powers, but by liberty and exercise of wise discretion in the use of duties and powers as they now are.

"If anything I have said to-night tends to secure for one section of the Indian community a further instalment in the realization of its just and proper ambitions and for the other a more personal and elastic understanding of their rule, and for the public servants some due recognition of their loyal and unsparing service by the removal of any existing potential causes of discontent, then I shall feel that I have not wasted the time of the House."

MR. BONAR LAW.

UNFAIR ATTACKS ON SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Mr. Montagu was followed by Mr. Bonar Law, who congratulated Mr. Montagu on his speech. Criticising details, he deprecated any reduction of British officers in India during the next six months when Parliament would not be sitting. Regarding the Civil Service he declared it was absolutely necessary that higher positions should be reserved for men who had borne the brunt and heat of the day, and not given to anyone from this side unless in the most exceptional circumstances. He protested against the Government's attitude to Sir John Hewett. He declared that there were constant reports of secret conspiracies etc. It was absurd to suppose that certain remedial measures would stop discontent. Education might very likely increase discontent. The problem was to get professions suitable to more highly educated men. The same problem existed in England.

It was incomprehensible to him how Lord Crewe could say that Sir John Hewett had committed an error of judgment after reading what Sir John Hewett had said. The least a distinguished servant like Sir John Hewett was entitled to expect was that the head of his department should not use words which the public would consider as a condemnation of an action he was bound to take.

Mr. Swift MacNeill also referred to the Sitapur case. He declared that the legal department of the India Office had done its best to prevent the details of the case from becoming public. Mr. Montagu here intervened and said there was not a particle of truth in Mr. MacNeill's assertion.

Lord Ronaldshay said it was grossly unfair that such attacks should be made upon a Civil Servant of Sir John Hewett's reputation.

SIR J. REES'S DEFENCE OF SIR J. HEWETT.

Sir John Rees vigorously defended Sir John Hewett.

He said it was a gross reflection on the Givernment's administration that no arrests had been made in connection with the attempt on the Viceroy.

Colonel Yate urged the importance of an increased grant for the better education of native soldier. He also regretted what he described as the extremely mean treatment by the India Office of the Antarctic Hero Bowers.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

Mr. Morrell moved the appointment of a Standing Committee to deal with the East India Revenue Accounts. The salary of the Secretary of State should be placed on the estimates in view of the need for the increased Parliamentary control of Indian affairs.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Noel Buxton.

Mr. Montagu opposed the motion, declaring that it would not secure increased Parliamentary control. The proper function of the House was general control. Detailed control ought to be left to India. If the Indian official was subjected to a growing fire of criticisms on points of detail in Legislative Council, and the same thing in the House of Commons, he would be squeezed out between the two. Mr. Montagu refused to accept the motion, which Mr. Morrel withdrew.

The general debate was resumed by Sir Henry Craik, who complained against the appointment of Mr. Hornell.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

PROSPERITY OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Montagu said that the fact that the debt of India had been reduced during the memorable office of Sir Fleetwood Wilson by 13½ millions was a great symptom of the prosperity of Indian Finance. Regarding the appointment of Mr. Hornell, all that Lord Crewe did was to send back to Bengal, at the request of the Government of Bengal, the man they believed the best for exceptional educational work.

Regarding Sir John Hewett, Mr. Montagu said he yielded to none in his admiration of Sir John Hewett's work. He did not agree that Lord Crewe's despatch was censure upon Sir John Heuett.

The Budget was adopted.

REORGANISATION OF FOREIGN OFFICE.

DETAILS NOT AVAILABLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 8.

The details of the scheme for the reorganisation of the Foreign Office referred by Mr. Montagu in his Budget speech is not available. It is understood that the scheme provides for two Secretaries, one to take over internal affairs and the other external affairs. No selection has yet been made for the new Secretary, but several names are being mentioned. The approval of the Secretary of State is awaited.

THE "TIMES" COMMENTS.

INFLUENCES ON SCHOOLBOYS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 8.

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech, the "Times" points to the absence of any reference to the grave educational problem in Bengal. The Government may soon need all the support which can be given it from this country. The future of British rule probably depends more upon influences moulding the next two or three generations of schoolboys than upon any successful administration.

PARLIAMENT TO PROROGUE.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 7.

Mr. Asquith has announced the prorogation of Parliament for the 15th or 16th instant. He said that owing to opposition it was impossible to proceed with the Sir Stuart Samuel Indemnity Bill this session.

A SLUMP IN SILVER.

MEXICAN IMPORTS TO LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 7.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell's circular says that business in silver was most limited this week, and that only small orders have been executed for China and India.

It would appear that Mexico has discontinued the coinage of dollars, adds the circular, shipments of silver thence to London having recommenced. Only a small amount goes to India this week.

London stocks are not far short of four million sterling.

MR. LIND'S MISSION IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT HUERTA'S MESSAGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The "Times" has received a telegram from President Huerta declaring that if Mr. Lind, who is to be sent on an unofficial mission as an adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico, does not produce his credentials, accompanied by a recognition of the present Government of the Mexican Republic, his presence will not be acceptable in Mexico.

STREET FIGHT IN TEHERAN.

FATAL ATTACK ON GENDARMES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, August 7.

Fighting took place in the streets here to-day between the Bakhtiari tribesmen and gendarmes.

Forty were killed and wounded on both sides.

The gendarmes were eventually successful.

DANGEROUS SITUATION IN CANTON.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CANTON, August 7.

The conditions here are serious and the early reinforcement of the 25th. Punjabis at Shameen is contemplated.

CHINESE REBELLION.

CASUALTIES IN CANTON FIGHTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HONGKONG, August 8.

Two hundred men of the 25th Punjabis have gone to Shameen under Major Robinson and Captain Walker.

CANTON, August 8.

Over five hundred casualties are reported in the fighting at the East Gate.

BURMESE VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 8.

The village of Senitone, which is about three miles above Myingyan and which contained about three hundred houses was completely wiped out by fire a few nights ago leaving about a thousand people homeless.

Dr. Atul K. Sinha, M. B. (Cal) D. T. M. and H. L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., (London) who secured all the best prizes and distinctions of his time in the Calcutta Medical College has, it is understood passed and stood second in the last I. M. S. examination.

LONDON LETTER.

PAGEANT IN THE ABBEY.

THE TURKISH COUP.

PROFESSOR EDWARD BROWNE'S PLEA.

COMEDY IN THE COURTS.

A THEATRE FOR MR. JUSTICE DARLING?

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 25.

An observant stranger landing in England this week would have found his attention drawn to two contrasted scenes which together typify the curious contradiction of our national interests. On Monday he might have watched the King driving in State to Westminster Abbey, and there, in the presence of a huge congregation representing our governing classes, conducting a gorgeous ceremony in connection with the Order of the Bath; and on any other day until Wednesday he might have listened to the great Turf Libel case in Mr. Justice Darling's Court. And if, mentally comparing the two scenes, and contrasting them with the daily affairs of our commercial society, the stranger had formed the conclusion that we are a singular people, perhaps none of us would have been anxious to contradict him. The pageant in the Abbey was something quite out of the common. It was King Edward who started the revival of the ancient ceremonial associated with the knightly orders, and Monday's display may be taken as putting a finishing touch to a movement which, to some minds at least, represents an attempt to revitalise certain outworn elements of English life. However that may be, it gave a fine opportunity to the descriptive writers, who let themselves go over the glories of the Abbey and its place in the national history and the emblematic significance of Henry the Seventh's chapel.

The London crowd has had two show-days this week, for the King was out again yesterday, laying the foundation of the new Government buildings of the Australian Commonwealth in the Strand. The much discussed "island site" of the Strand seems at last to be appropriated, after lying almost entirely unoccupied for close upon ten years. When the London County Council carried out the important Strand Improvement scheme, which doubled the width of the famous street in its most crowded part, it was taken for granted that the new frontages would be in immediate demand by commercial firms and amusement syndicates. But this expectation was not fulfilled. The ground values were too high, and the conditions of lease were unattractive. So year after year the site (surely one of the most enviable in the world) has remained uncovered. Huge hoardings have partly hidden its bareness, the grass has grown unhindered, and every summer the wealth of wild flowers has provided a theme for the journalist in search of a seasonable subject. Now Lord Grey has come forward with a proposal. The Victoria Government some time ago built an office on one plot; the Commonwealth has followed, and Lord Grey makes the suggestion that the "island site" should be annexed by the self-governing Dominions in the mass for their London headquarters. If the idea is carried out it will at least mean that the Colonies will get a fine show in the Imperial capital and will exercise an even more powerful influence than they do at present in the way of enticing large numbers of the able-bodied population away from the Mother-Country.

THE HOLIDAY BLIGHT.

The heliday blight has settled already upon our public affairs. The fresh stirrings of rebellion in Ulster, which accompanied the second appearance of the Home Rule Bill in the Lords, have died away, and this week the only faint indications of public interest in the question have had to do with the disagreement between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon as to what the Opposition ought to promise to do if and when the principle of Home Rule has been confirmed by a general election. We have had the Education Minister outlining a large new scheme of national education—to be carried out, we may be quite sure, not by the present Government. And we have as yet no hint of the day upon which the Indian Budget is to be taken. The Prime Minister was asked on Tuesday. He could give no answer, and when, in reply to Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith intimated what would be the course of business—the House up to the end of next week he made no mention of India. Now that brings us to the beginning of August, when members begin to dispense: so that, presumably, the Indian Debate will come off sometime during the first week of the holiday month. The better practice introduced by Lord Morley, of having it earlier in the session has already been given up, and we are back again in the old bad way. Why is it? Because the India Office does not want to hear anything more about Silver, or Delhi, or the Bengal Education Service, or the Sitapur murder case? Or can it be that Mr. Asquith is considerate, and is resolved to put off the Under Secretary's lecture on his tour until a large number of the members of the House are away on the moors and among the mountains?

THE BALKAN WAR.

Although events move fast in the Balkans, it does not yet appear that they are moving towards a settlement. A week ago the Turks were back in Thrace; they are now at Adrianople and invading Bulgaria, and Tsar Ferdinand is crying aloud to the Powers to witness their wanton disregard of the Treaty of London. There is no cessation of the recrimination between Greeks, Serbs, and Bulgars; but Rumania has apparently got what she wanted through the attack upon Bulgaria, and the talk of possible autonomy for Macedonia has been once again renewed. The event, however, that puts all others into the shade is the reappearance of Turkey as an aggressive Power—a phenomenon which could never have occurred had it not been for the dishonesty and jealousy of the Powers, their determination to rob Bulgaria of the sports of victory and to prevent, at all costs, the growth of strong nationalism in the Balkan Peninsula. The English Press is, of course, sharply divided in sympathy; but it would be true to say that the Turk to-day has very few friends in this country. There is, however, one who has raised his voice during the last few days in a plea for reason and restraint: I mean that discerning friend of the Moslem peoples—Professor Edward Browne, of Cambridge. In a letter, marked by his unfailing humanity and fairness, Professor Browne recalls the violent pro-Turkish feeling of a generation ago, and expresses the view that the present Turkophobia may be no better founded. He writes:—

I count myself a sincere Turcophil of many years' standing, and I consider this attitude of mind is justified by knowledge and experience; and, for this very reason I am anxious to do full justice to those who, like Mr. Noel Buxton, know and admire the Bulgarians and have devoted their energies to the cause of Bulgarian emancipation. I accept with them the principle that, not only for the sake of the inhabitants themselves, but even for Turkey's own sake, districts wherein a majority of the inhabitants are Bulgarians, Serbs, or Greeks are best ruled by a Government of their own race. To such cases, surely, and to such cases only, does Lord Salisbury's dictum of 1877 (which the Balkan Committee, little as most of them would subscribe to most of Lord Salisbury's political doctrines, are so fond of quoting) apply. For if Christians, very reasonably, prefer Christian rule, is it not equally natural that Mahomedans should also prefer to be ruled by their co-religionists? And since the majority—I think the vast majority—of the inhabitants of Adrianople are Mahomedans, should not the Balkan Committee, on their own principles, be content rather than indignant if it should once more pass into Turkish hands, especially in view of the great sentimental value which it must always have in Turkish eyes? Surely the fewer Alsace-Lorraines there are in the world the more likelihood there is of that permanent peace and good-will which all well-intentioned people desire.

Whatever may be thought of Professor Browne's argument in relation to Adrianople, the passage just quoted contains the statement of a truth which Europe cannot afford to disregard. For the peace of the world it is imperative that the seed-beds of racial and national hatred such as Ireland and Alsace-Lorraine should be improved away by the application of the self-governing principle; and it is upon this common ground, Professor Browne urges, that the friends of each nation should find it possible to meet.

THE CASE OF ALBANIA.

Meanwhile there is Albania, on whose behalf the Powers intervened a few months ago when it was merely a matter of coercing the baby state of Montenegro. Mr. Nevinson has lately been in Albania, and has described his experiences in a series of picturesque letters to the "Daily Chronicle." The people of Albania, Moslem, no less than Christian, have been, we may take it, rejoicing at the departure of the Governing Turk: What they are saying now, as the poet has it, "twere better only guessing." Freed from the ancient domination, their leaders, it appears, were living in the prospect of getting a few necessary things done—making roads, building schools, putting the public life of the country into something like order. Albania, to the eye of this observer, seemed to be getting on quite decently under what the ambassadors call anarchy. In an article which appears in the "Daily Chronicle" to-day, Mr. Nevinson describes the surroundings and personnel of the Albanian provisional Government in its modest improvised capital. It makes a rather attractive picture, prefaced as it is with an ironic paragraph on the contrast which it presents to our common notion of efficiency in action. The European, says Mr. Nevinson—

is accustomed to huge Government buildings standing heavily on the earth, and employing hosts of officials in labyrinthine toil. It is accustomed to heads of departments who dwell in secluded chambers and, like spiders, feel at each couch and live along the line; and to proud Secretaries of State, who deign not to speak like ordinary mankind, but give oracular answers in the affirmative or the negative, drawing from the men and women of their country salaries that would finance the newly-won freedom of this little State.

That is a picture which, perhaps, will arouse a response elsewhere than in Whitehall.

MORE COMEDY IN THE COURTS.

Our Press necessarily gives space to the hideous affairs of the Near East, and a little to the grave events in China, which are so signally fulfilling the predictions of those who, ever since the elevation of Yuan-Shih-Kai to the supreme place, have been declaring that there could be no other issue than civil war. But anyone who should have looked through the newspapers of the week, or listened to the talk in restaurants and suburban trains, would come to the conclusion that there has been only one topic—the Turf Libel case. The report has filled about a page of the "Times" everyday, and for once the behaviour of the "Times" has been a fair measure of the public interest. Mr. Richard Wootton, a well-known trainer of race horses, sued Mr. Robert Sievier, the notorious editor of the "Winning Post," for libel in respect of charges as to the "pulling" of horses to prevent them winning on the course. Judge and counsel, as usual in these days, enjoyed themselves hugely; Mr. Sievier conducted his own case, and Mr. Wootton got one farthing damages. The jury found that Mr. Sievier's accusations were not true, but that he had made them without malice, and presumably in the public interest. There was a great deal in the evidence that throws light upon the conditions prevailing on the Turf: but we may assume that what impressed the public more than anything else was the admission, made in one form or another by witness after witness, that foul riding was known to take place. Need it be said that the judge in the case was Mr. Justice Darling? His constant appearance in the cases which provide a combination of comedy and notoriety can only be explained on the assumption that, as a senior judge, he is able to make his own choice; and, as a result, we get a succession of dramatic entertainments far more successful than anything now to be seen on the stage—with the possible exception of the Russian Ballet. In this latest comedy there was diversion enough: and the loud applause which greeted the verdict was, seemingly, not checked by the judge. The pity is that the courts are so small, and there is no room for an adequate extension of the High Court of Justice in the Strand. Failing the erection, by some public-spirited millionaire, of a great Court of High Comedy, with seating accommodation for 5,000 and an ample stage for Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith (the unchallenged leaders of the new order of Public entertainers), perhaps Mr. Justice Darling might be transferred to Drury Lane—adapted as a law court by the Delhi Town Planning Committee.

THE WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE.

Whatever else may be said of the women suffragists, it is certainly true that they have been remarkably successful in devising fresh ways of appealing to the popular imagination. And their latest achievement is in some respects the most successful; it is the work, not of the militant leaders, out of the large constitutional society of which Mrs. Fawcett is the head. Rather more than a month ago groups of women started from remote points of the country to march to London. Carrying banners and making speeches, the original parties were joined at points all along the route by tributary streams of pilgrims, until as they neared London they had increased to the dimensions of armies moving along the great historic trunk roads—the Watling Street, the Great North Road, the Western and Eastern, the Dover Road, and the rest. Pilgrims on bicycles, in motor-cars, and on horse-back, joined the marchers; meetings were held in all the towns and in hundreds of villages, and the reports indicate that the Pilgrimage has met with a cordial reception almost everywhere. The pilgrims arrive in London to-day, and the affair culminates to-morrow in a Hyde Park demonstration. Meanwhile the Government continues in difficulties with the militant leaders. Mrs. Pankhurst, re-arrested last Monday, has had to be released once more; a strong movement has been started for the repeal of the Cat and Mouse Act, and yesterday a group of important people, led by Sir Edward Busk of the London University, carried a memorial cup for presentation to the Home Secretary. They met with the customary opposition at the Houses of Parliament; and the police, who seem to have blundered badly, arrested Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Cecil Chapman, the wife of a London Magistrate, the latter a rather dangerous antagonist for Mr. McKenna.

"SINE DIE ARMISTICE."

TREATY TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY.

FEAR OF TURKISH INVASION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUKHAREST, Aug. 8.

The Peace Conference has agreed to an armistice *sine die*, and has nominated delegates to draft a definitive Treaty of Peace, which it is hoped will be signed on Saturday. The Greek and Bulgarian delegates have agreed regarding the frontier.

BULGARIA READY TO DEMOBILIZE.

SOFIA, Aug. 8.

Bulgaria, in a note to the Powers, informs them of her decision to demobilize immediately peace is signed, notwithstanding the danger of a Turkish invasion. Bulgaria says she is convinced the Powers will make Turkey respect the Treaty of London.

REVSION OF BUKHARIST TREATY URGED.

Numerous articles have appeared in the Austrian press insisting on the necessity for a revision of the Bukharest Treaty.

NOTE TO TURKEY.

An identical communication to the Porte yesterday reminded Turkey in the most categorical terms of the respect due to the Treaty of London, and declared at the same time that the Powers were prepared to consider, in the delimitation of the frontier, any conditions which the Porte might consider indispensable to the security of the frontier.

EUROPEAN PRESS ON BUKHAREST TREATY.

While the Austrian semi-official organs appear to regard the revision of the Bukharest Treaty as indispensable, even hinting that Austria will act alone if necessary, newspapers in other European capitals, especially in Paris, are either lukewarm or directly deprecate revision as tending to create fresh difficulties.

BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

THE NEW FRONTIER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"According to the "Times" account of the Balkan Settlement the new frontier running south from the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier leaves Kotachana and Radovitch to Servia, Strumuniza to Bulgaria, then turning east-northward of Lake Doiran leaves to Greece Salonika, and follows the railway to its crossing of the river Meeda, otherwise Karasu, then follows the river to the coast. Servia comes neither south nor east of Lake Doiran.

VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF VIVISECTION.

A FEATURE OF MEDICAL CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A feature of the meeting of the Medical Congress yesterday was a vigorous defence by the American Professor Cushings of vivisection. He contended that experiments were solely in pursuit of knowledge, and had thrown great light on many problems of medicine and surgery.

In the Tropical Diseases Section Dr. Kitasato (Japan) described the work in prevention of plague in Japan. He said the results were unanimous in confirming the flea theory in transmission of bubonic plague. The detection of the germ was most satisfactory by the guinea-pig test.

RECORD TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S ENTERPRISE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The journalist, Mr. Mears, who started on an attempt to travel round the world in record time, has been successful. His journey lasted 32 days, 21 hours, and 35 minutes.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED BY COMMONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Insurance Act Amendment Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday.

THE LATE COLONEL CODY.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

WAR MINISTER'S CONDOLENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

The death of Colonel Cody is widely mourned. He was a great popular favourite. His passenger was Mr. W. B. Evans, of the Egyptian Civil Service.

Colonel Cody's huge new waterplane had ascended to a great height and had descended to a lower level, then, on re-ascending, it appeared to jobble, and collapsed. Some eye-witnesses thought they heard an explosion. The accident was witnessed by a number of men of the Flying Corps and two of Colonel Cody's sons. Death was instantaneous.

An expert expressed the opinion that the engine was too heavy for the wings.

Colonel Cody had been giving a series of five-guinea flights. A friend of Mr. Evans was the previous passenger.

Colonel Seely has telegraphed to Mrs. Cody his condolences, deploring the loss of her husband's valuable services in aeronautics and referring to his mechanical genius and his courageous perseverance.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

SIR S. NAIR ADVOCATES COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 7.

The Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, in the course of an address on educational problems at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, referred with satisfaction to the new spirit and change of policy in educational matters which had manifested themselves with the advent of the King and Queen to this country. Greater allotments and consideration of educational needs were now the first subject in budget-making before the requirements of other departments were taken into consideration. He condemned the exclusive literary character of the present day education and pleaded for the diversion of Government's attention and funds for industrial and commercial education, because Government ought not to be afraid of Lancashire and Manchester. He also urged that the policy of the State ought to so frame their educational system as to bring the best intellect to the top. Elementary education was the birth right of every citizen, and the State ought to lead on to secondary and higher stages everyone who showed more than average capacity and intelligence. He protested against the craze for specialisation in University studies, and advocated reversion to the older scheme of requiring general all-round knowledge in graduates.

Sir Sankaran Nair, who presided, spoke strongly in favour of compulsory elementary education.

MYSORE BUDGET.

EXPENDITURE EXCEEDS THREE CRORES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, August 8.

The Mysore budget for 1913-14, which has received His Highness the Maharajah's final sanction, shows that on the ordinary account the revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 240.17 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 240.63 lakhs. This gives a nominal deficit of Rs. 46,000; but under the Cauvery Power Scheme the revenue is expected to be Rs. 17 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 7,82,000, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 9,18,000. Combining the two accounts the total revenue comes to Rs. 2,57,17,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,48,45,000 or a surplus of Rs. 87,22,000. The special expenditure on large capital works (such as railway construction, Cauvery reservoir project, etc.) amounting to Rs. 65,10,000 has not however, been included in these figures. Including it the total expenditure is Rs. 313,55,000 and the excess over receipts is Rs. 56,38,000. The Finance Secretary says these figures are remarkable in that for the first time the expenditure figure of the Mysore budget exceeds three crores.

RAILWAY ACCOMODATION AT NEW DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

It is understood that with regard to railway accommodation at new Delhi it will probably be found sufficient in the first instance, to have merely a small station with double track and a few sidings. Ground will, however, be taken up to admit of expansion in case of development of traffic. A diversion of the Agra-Delhi chord so as to serve the new cantonments will also be undertaken.

AFTERMATH OF MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST MR. MERCER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CUDDAPAH, Aug. 7.

The charge made by Mr. Margam Iyer against Mr. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent on the M. and S. M. Railway, for housebreaking and hurt was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Shamarow and Mr. Bewes appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Osbourne and Sell for the accused.

Dr. Kuppusawmy Mudaliar, sub-Assistant Surgeon, who examined Margam Iyer proved injuries on complainant and proved the certificate.

Arguments were then heard and a charge framed under Sections 456 and 323.

The complainant Margam Iyer was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Osbourne, when he stated that he received a dismissal order asking him to quit the premises at 6 p.m. on the day of the occurrence.

The 1st witness for the defence was Assistant Surgeon Bashikarlu Naidu, who deposed that on receipt of the accused's wire he examined the complainant, and found four injuries on him. He said they were not self-inflicted.

The defence witness Vaithyanathayer, the accused's chief clerk, who was examined next stated that he received at 9 p.m. the wire of the complainant stating that he joined duty and forwarded the wire to the accused at once with his remark that the complaint joined duty ignoring the dismissal order.

The defence witness Kandasawmy Mudaliar, station master of Tiruttani, stated that on the 29th May complainant came to him and asked him to strike, stating that the station being the first single line station and if he struck work very other station would strike. On refusal, the complainant pulled his green and red flaps and threw them away.

Cross-examined witness stated that he did not report the incident to anybody till 4th June, and the flags were not absolutely required for doing duty.

Pidambara Mudaliar, station clerk at Vepugunta, who was examined for the defence, stated that on the night of 29th May the complainant came and asked him to go on strike to put out the signal lamps and to reverse the points to laybye.

In his cross-examination witness stated he complained to nobody till June 4th and stated that if the points were reversed the signals would show danger and the train would be stopped.

H. Seethapathy, the next witness, stated that the complainant came on 29th May and asked him to strike and on refusal went away.

Vihyalingham, another witness, stated that on the 30th May the complainant came and asked him to strike and prevented him from giving line clear.

Mr. Mills stated on 28th May the complainant threatened to smash the Bombay Mail and abused Mr. Greenall and Mr. Anderson, Agent and Traffic Manager of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, respectively.

Cross-examined witness said that he meant it as a bluff and did not consider it as serious.

Krishnamachari next examined deposed to the fact that Margam Iyer refused to give line clear from Kodur to Settigunta on the 27th and so he stopped the trains at Kodur. The complainant went to Kodur in the night and assaulted him.

Mr. Rufus who accompanied Mercer on the night of occurrence, stated that he saw Mercer and the police going to Margam Iyer's house. He also saw the complanant and the accused who were shouting to each other and the complainant was abusing Mercer. Mercer gave the complainant three or four cuts with his stick, when the police interferred and took Margam Iyer to the station platform.

Arguments were heard in the case and judgment was reserved.

MOSLEM AND FRIDAY PRAYERS.

CONCESSION TO BURMA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

Orders from the Government have been received by the Secretary of the Rangoon Moslem Association granting leave from 12-30 to 2 p.m. on Friday to employees of the Government for saying their Juma prayers, on the understanding that the time is made up by working extra hours later. The Secretary of the Association has pointed out to the Government that the correct hours for prayer are from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and asked the necessary alternative might be made in the orders just issued.

Yesterday in an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of the Assoiation made representation for the same concession to be extended to Mahomedan pleaders, litigants and witnesses attending the Court and His Honour was favourably disposed to the request.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR CALCUTTA.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

A Committee was appointed by the Government of Bengal in January 1912 to consider various questions connected with technological education generally and to advise on the desirability of creating a technological institution in Calcutta. The Committee only submitted its report which was subsequently examined by another Committee of experts who have worked out a detailed scheme for the establishment of the proposed institute. In accordance with the promise made by Government the reports of the two Committees are now published for general information.

The Committee of experts in their report say:—The result of the detailed inquiries which we have made fully bears out the opinion of the Calcutta Committee that there is a great need for a well-equipped and up-to-date technological institution in Calcutta. Such an institute on the one hand will render important service to the numerous industries which centre in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and on the other hand will fit the young men of Bengal to take a larger share in the conduct of those industries than has hitherto fallen to their lot. We recommend that at the outset the institute should comprise the following departments: Mechanical Engineering, Electrical and Civil Engineering, Textile Fabrics Jute and Cotton, Chemistry for Engineering Textile and special students, Printing, Commerce, and for Women Dressmaking and Millinery and Commerce.

In conclusion the report says that the support of employers to the proposed institution is conditional on its being able to turn out apprentices who will not merely have the requisite technical knowledge and skill, but will also earn a reputation for industry, reliability and resource. We have repeatedly been told with the almost frankness that unless the institute can produce this type of apprentice its passed students will never succeed in obtaining or retaining good positions. The fullest attention, therefore, must be given to this warning and in the new institute the building up of a strong physique and of a good industrial character must receive the most careful attention.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. Dawson, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department is granted three months' leave, on the completion of which he reverts to Bengal.

Mr. J. A. Minchall, Jailor; and Palaniyandi, Warder in the Madras Jail, have been admitted to the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit, first and second grade, respectively in connection with the Penetentiary riot at Madras.

Captain Cross, I.M.S., becomes Probationer in Chemical Examiner's Department at Madras.

Captain Morris, Queen Victoria's Corps of Guides, is employed in the Burma Military Police.

Mr. C. O. D. Hervey, Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair, is granted three and half months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Burdon, C.S., officiates in Class 1 of the General List.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Ashfield, Military Accountant, is granted two months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. O. Lees becomes Director, 1st Class; Mr. H. S. Styan, Director, 2nd Class; Mr. R. T. Gibbs, 3rd Class and Mr. H. Mayton, 4th Class in Telegraph Department.

Mr. F. Buckney, Assistant Gollector of Customs, transferred from Madras to Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon at Delhi, is granted six months' leave.

Captain H. R. Dutton, I.M.S., reverts to Bengal.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Heckett, 6th Rifles, is promoted to captaincy.

The following Captains of the Indian Medical Service are promoted Majors:—Lister, Williams, Clements, Bisset, Overbeek, Wright, Nuenro, Carter, Baker, Tyrrell, Gloster, Horton and Justice.

Volunteer Officer's decoration has been conferred on Surgeon Major Fuller of the U. P. House.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stadler is appointed as Acting Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, vice Cavaliere G. Saint Martin.

Lieutenant-Colonel Watson officiates as Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops vice Brigadier-General Grimston, proceeding on eight months leave.

Captain James, I.M.S., Assistant to the Chief Quarantine Medical Officer, gets three and a half months leave after which he reverts to Military duty.

Mr. Justice H. S. Hartnoll, Officiating Chief Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma, avails himself of one month's privilege leave in continuation of the Long Vacation which begins on the 17th September and ends on the 17th November.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MR. RASUL'S ACTION.

APPLCATION BEFORE HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

At the High Court to-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Mr. Chuckerbutty applied on behalf of Mr. A. Rasul, Barrister-at-law, for a rule on the Calcutta University to show cause why the petitioner should not be allowed to deliver his lectures on International Law till May, 1914. The Senate appointed Mr. Rasul a University Lecturer in July 1912 for two years. In May 1913 he received a letter from the Registrar informing him that the Government of India has refused to sanction his appointment as University Lecturer.

In making the application Mr. Chuckerbutty said that it was in nature of a mandamus. Counsel stated that the Calcutta University was a corporate body and could be sued on the recommendation of the syndicate of the university. The Senate appointed Mr. Rasul a University Lecturer in International Law for post graduate students and the appointment was made in July 1912, and was for two years. After Mr. Rasul's appointment he began to deliver lectures on International Law and continued to do so up to the end of the academic year ending in May 1913 and his lectures were attended by over 80 students. Mr. Rasul was about to commence his lectures for the current academic year which will end in May 1914 when on 24th June he received the following letter from the Registrar of the University:—"I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have refused to sanction your appointment as a University Lecturer."

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Your points shortly are these: That the Senate is to appoint, that the Governor-General in Council's sanction is *ultra vires* and that the Governor-General in Council, having reserved to himself the right of moving the High Court, has no right to interfere with the University.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Yes. Even assuming that the sanction of any authority is necessary, action has been taken against the Bombay University in a somewhat cognate matter where a student went up for an examination from a particular institution.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: We have tried that question in this Court before.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Having appointed me they cannot remove me.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: You must show that they have got to hold this class.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: They are holding the class.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: You are asking for a rule in the terms of the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Yes. If the Court is of opinion that the sanction of the Government is necessary then the Government here is the Governor in Council of Bengal.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: They have to apply for such action.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Yes. I say that nobody should be appointed in my place pending the determination of this matter by the Court and then I ask for the costs of this application.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: This is only with regard to the University. The only points to consider are these. Is this a personal right and is it incumbent upon the University to do this act?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: It is a matter of grave public importance and therefore my submission is that this is a matter which requires consideration and consideration in the presence of the University.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Suppose I decide to issue a rule having regard to the position of the University in this matter, which is common public knowledge, should not a copy of the rule be communicated to the Government?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: That is a matter entirely in your Lordship's hands. We cannot ask for a mandamus on the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: That is another matter.

His Lordship intimated that he would pass orders on Monday next.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND MOSLEMS.

TWENTY ARRESTS AT NARAINGUNJ.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 8.

A Naraingunj correspondent wires that on receipt of information that several Mahomedan fanatics were inciting people to acts of lawlessness the Sub-Inspector of Raipura with several constables went to arrest them. The fanatics and their fellowers resisted, resulting in a severe fight between the police and the Mahomedans. Several men on the side of the police were badly injured. Twenty Mussalmans have been arrested.

SEQUEL TO MADRAS JAIL RIOT.

JAILOR AND WARDER DECORATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of Mr. Joseph Albert Minchall, jailor, 1st grade, and Palaniyandi, warder, 2nd grade, to the third class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit in recognition of the gallantry which they displayed on the occasion of a riot which took place in the Penitentiary, Madras, on the 27th November 1912. Mr. Minchall, while accompanying the Superintendent of the Jail on his daily rounds, saw a convict who was working at a machine in the press room strike a blow at the Superintendent with an iron rod. Without hesitation he sprang forward and closed with the assailant receiving several wounds in the struggle. A general riot ensued during the course of, which Mr. Minchall courageously remained at his post in a position of danger and was the last to leave the room in which the riot originated. His courage was largely instrumental in saving the life of the Superintendent.

Warder Palaniyandi, who was off duty at the time when the attack on the Superintendent took place, on hearing the alarm sounded, armed himself with a carbine and proceeded with the main gate guard to the press room where he found a hand-to-hand conflict in progress between the convicts and the warders. He promptly shot a convict, armed with a knife and an iron bar, who was about to attack the Superintendent, as well as a second convict who was assailing two unarmed warders with a knife. A third and last shot was fired by the warder at another convict who was attacking the Superintendent. Warder Palaniyandi's remarkable coolness and power of independent action were largely instrumental in quelling the riot and undoubtedly saved more than one jail officer from severe injuries and perhaps death

ACTORS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

INCIDENT IN A THEATRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 7.

At the Egmore Police Court to-day, before Mr. J. Kamayya Puntalu, Mr. K. A. Mirza, agent for supplying films to the Empire Cinema at the Lyric Theatre, applied for summonses against Sir Mark Anton, Mrs. Eleanora Wadia and Messrs. E. C. Kane, W. E. Debley and Clarence Dehoedt on charges of assault and causing hurt. On Tuesday night there was an altercation between Mrs. Wadia and the complainant and as a consequence the complainant alleges that he was assaulted by all the accused at the Lyric Theatre. His Worship granted summonses as prayed for and posted the case for Saturday next.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 8.

Mr. W. A. C. Sisson, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Messrs. W. F. Harnett, Officiating Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway; A. J. Chase, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway; and A. E. Pearse, Officiating Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, East Bengal Railway, are confirmed in their appointments from 1st April, 1913.

Mr. J. Silvestor, District Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted to Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, and will continue to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of eight additional metre gauge standard mixed passenger and goods engines with tenders for the South Indian Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the South Indian Railway of five additional bogies covered goods wagons for the Coonoor Ootacamund Railway.

The total approximate gross earning of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 26th July, 1913, show a loss of Rs. 886,784 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"SATAN" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Two films of a class which the people of Bombay have rarely the opportunity of seeing are being shown this week at the Excelsior. Both are tragic. One deals with tragedy of the world in a most striking manner, and the other is a continuation of the narrative in picture form of the Scott expedition to the South Pole, the second and last series (and incidentally much the more interesting of the two) having just arrived in Bombay. The picture morality play, "Satan," created a tremendous sensation in England when it was first presented a few months ago. By some the subject was considered to be a somewhat daring one, but while sacred subjects are dealt with, they are treated with all reverence, and the films have since received clerical commendation as teaching a high moral lesson. It is a story inspired by Milton's great epic, magnificently told and magnificently acted by the most famous of Italian actors. As a startling and taking drama "Satan" is certainly a wonderful production. The figure of Satan is portrayed by an actor whose special ability and marvellous facial expression places him in the front rank of artists for cinema production, and the same meed of praise must be given to the company.

The Scott expedition film deals with journey from the Camp at Cape Evans to the commencement of the final dash for the Pole. From that point onwards there was no photographer accompanying the party, but there are many interesting and exciting incidents that Mr. Ponting was able to secure films of and the second instalment of this story in pictures will be found to be of absorbing interest, dealing as it does with later phases of the expedition, when the risks and the hardships and the possibilities were so much greater.

The two French ballet dancers, Mdlle Banzoni and Mdlle Dorion, are again appearing at the Excelsior this week, and give a welcome touch of variety to what is probably the finest (and incidentally the most expressive) picture programme that has ever been given in the city. They have for presentation this week a captivating new dance called "The Night of Valpurgis."

There are two other films besides those already mentioned.

In a week or two there is to be another big attraction at the Excelsior, for after a long absence the Dallas Company is coming to Bombay. They will be here for a week about the middle of the month.

AMERICA INDIA CINEMA.

A very pretty and instructive picture-play makes its appearance here this week, the subject being a story adapted from "The Cry of the Children," a poem by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browing. This poem is acknowledged to be one of the most powerful and moving written in the English language. The story strikingly illustrates the woes of the poor children that are compelled to labour for their daily bread in mills and factories under difficult conditions and in unwholesome surroundings. The pictures of the life in a big mill, the struggles between capital and labour, and the hardships which workers hvae to suffer owing to strikes and general cessation of labour are vividly portrayed and cannot but make a strong appeal to all who have the cause of humanity at heart.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

This picture hall, always known for maintaining a high standard in the exhibition of the latest and the best moving pictures, has secured for this week the film "Tigris" which created a sensation not long ago at Home and on the Continent.

It is needless to describe the merits of this picture which is worked out with great photographic skill and is based on a detective story full of sensational incidents. It represents thrilling scenes, narrow escapes, fortunate coincidences etc., in abundance, which keeps one on tenterhooks, till the picture ends in the release of the society burglar through the intervention of his sister Lydia, who casts her lot with the plucky detective Roland. Another item of this week's programme will be the first appearance of the Variety Entertainers comprising Miss Eva Johnson and others, which promises bumper houses for this very popular theatre.

MAIL STEAMER RUNS AGROUND.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The River Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer Sparrow proceeding from Noakhali to Sandwip, ran a ground and subsequently capsized at Charjabber off the Noakhali coast on the afternoon of Tuesday last. The passengers crossed the river in ferry boats. There was no loss of life.

The managing committee of the Karachi Municipality has decided to raise a loan of Rs. 635,000 at four per cent. repayable at the end of 20 years for the water-works extension scheme.

E. I. R. SMASH.

COLLISION IN STATION SIDING.

GUARD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

Alarmnig reports were current in Calcutta to-night as to the deathroll in the East India Railway smash at Debipur, the number of killed being variously estimated from twenty to two hundred. Happily, however, all these rumours were unfounded. Only two men were killed, and the number of injured is as previously stated. Nevertheless, the express train had a marvellous escape.

The collision occurred in the middle of Debipur Station. The goods train was moving into a siding, when it was overtaken by the express. The Goods Guard saw that disaster was inevitable, and jumped from the brake van saving himself. He called to the brakesman to do likewise, but the man hesitated and was fatally injured. The driver Whalley had an eye knocked out and his skull was fractured.

Traffic was greatly disorganised but the breakdown gang set speedily to work and by midnight through communication was restored.

The English mails are understood to have gone through all right.

UP AND DOWN LINES BLOCKED.

CALCUTTA, August 8.

News reached Calcutta today that the railway lines at Dhanbaid have been washed away by the flood. All through trains have had to be run through Gaya and Asansol.

With reference to the Debipur smash the line had scarcely been cleared when the 18 down passenger train was derailed on the identical spot. The news reached Howrah at 2 p. m. to-day. The result is that the up and down lines are again completely blocked. No passengers were injured.

TENSION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES.

PUNJAB L. G'S. WARNING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, August 7.

In his speech at the Durbar held at Rawalpindi His Honor Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, strongly deprecated the growth of a suicidal tendency in the Province, namely, the constant tension between different communities which was a source of friction among the people and anxiety to the administrators. His Honor earnestly appealed to influential men in each community and to the Press to use every endeavour against the movement towards grouping the various religious communities in separate camps. Regarding the increase in violent crimes, His Honor deplored the existence in the affected districts of a large class of people who, owing to internal feuds and factions, natural lawlessness or mistaken self-interest, were either hostile to the criminal administration and screened criminals, or were too timid or apathetic to render active assistance. His Honor announced the allotment of twenty thousand acres of land for distribution to those who have given active help in the repression of crime, or have been the victims of revenge for their manly action. His Honor concluded that if owing to sympathy with criminals or apathy the present law is unable to secure the protection of life and property, he should have no hesitation in proposing drastic changes.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.

SAD ACCIDENT TO SCHOOLBOYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, August 8.

Two Hindu students, Natarajan and Selvababa, of the Govindappa Naick Middle School, Georgetown, on Tuesday went to the Casuarina tope on the North Beach and spent the greater portion of the day in play. Towards evening Rangabashyam, a school-fellow, joined them and all three went for a bath in the sea. At the last moment, however, Rangabashyam declined to go into the sea and the other two entrusted their books and clothes to him and jumped into the water. They swam fairly far out into the sea, but while returning were overpowered by the waves and were drowned. Rangabashyam ran away to his house and only yesterday after a great deal of coaxing stated what had happened to his two unfortunate school-fellows. The matter was thereupon communicated to the police with a view to recover the bodies, but so far they have not been found.

POONA IN THE SEASON.

RECORD DAY IN HUNT'S ANNALS.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 7.

We have had some disappointing days out hunting lately. On Thursday about 70 people met the Master at the 7th milestone, Wagan Road. There seemed to be too strong a wind for scent, as two jacks which were viewed ran hounds out of scent directly. Then crossing the road they got into a jack and bowled him over in the open after a ten minute burst. They then hunted another slowly along to the Wagholi Nullah, where the pack divided, some going after a chink, and the going being very bad, we returned to the meet to partake of Miss Moxon's hospitality.

A RED LETTER DAY.

Saturday, however, was a red letter day in the hunt's annals, for we got on to a fox, ran him at racing speed for forty minutes, and finally killed him, the first time for some years that a fox has ever been killed, and the first killed fair and square in the open. It was a pouring wet day, and there were only about 20 out, but the field included Mrs. Venn Ellis, who got the brush, Lady Barrett, Mrs. Sweeny, Miss FitzGibbon and Miss Couchman.

On Sunday the rendezvous was the 8th milestone on the Bombay road. The field of 60 included Mrs. FitzGibbon, Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Venn Ellis, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Atkinson, and a goodly contingent from Bombay. After various futile draws, the Master deliberately hailoed hounds on to a chink, who gave us a stirring gallop of about 8 miles, when they were called off, and we went back to the meet.

On Tuesday we met at Yerowda, and despite the dance the night before there were about forty out, including Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Sweeny, Miss Couchman, General Aitken and Mr. Arthur, while the indefatigable Miss Moxon provided us with *chota haziri*. The going was very heavy, and one unfortunate man got bogged, and his horse went for home, and he had to return to the meet on foot. We ran one jack in desultory fashion to the Sisters, killed another after about ten minutes and had a good run after a fox who saved his brush.

LADIES' LUNCHEON AT C. W. I.

The first extra opened in very bad weather. There had been a Ladies Luncheon at the C. W. I. at which Their Excellencies were both present. In addition to the Government House party, I noticed Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General Aitken, Colonel and Mr. Guider, Mr. Doran and many others. The tote paid some big dividends for those who were lucky enough to be on the outsiders, notably in the last race when Sunspot brought in Rs. 258, for his win, and 81-8 for a place, Ajmer being worth Rs. 386-8 and money gold Rs. 54, while in the second race the two lucky ticket holders on Fyzabad picked up Rs. 377-8 apiece.

THE "COURT CARDS."

We have had the Court Cards here. They played on Friday and Saturday and gave an additional performance on Tuesday. They did not get very good houses, which is a pity, as their performance is a very good one, reminding one of the Follies at home. Mr. Frost is the new Secretary of the A. D. C. and he hopes to get up a Variety Entertainment very shortly, with a play to follow, and a Musical Comedy, probably the "Quaker Girl," towards the end of the season. There are not many of our old stage favourites left, but Colonel and Mrs. Palin might be induced to play again and Miss McIver is out again from ho[illegible]

DANCE AT THE GYMKHANA

On Monday Colonel Pike and Major and Mrs. Gibson gave a most enjoyable dance at the Gymkhana. There were a lot of people present. Among others, I noticed Lady Barrett in royal blue satin, our hostess in pale pink with tunic of palest mauve with silver trimmings, Mrs. Gamble in White, Mrs. Davie in mauve, Mrs. Robinson in black with gold sequins, Mrs. Brown Mason in floral chiffon, Mrs. Walker Brown in white lace with blue trimmings, Mrs. Case in an exquisite pale blue with silver tunic, Mrs. Hamilton in very pale grey, Mrs. Law in salmon pink with violet tunic and silver, Mrs. Atkinson in black, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt in an exquisite dress of powdered blue with the new train, Miss Van Goethan in blue brocade and Mrs. Murphy in white. The band of the 117th Mahrattas supplied the music, and there were twelve dances in all with a couple of extras.

We were all very sorry to see in the paper the death of Colonel Rowlandson of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Colonel Rowlandson was here for a long time as commandant of the Mounted Infantry School and he and his wife—for whom much sympathy is felt—were very well-known members of society.

GOLF COMPETITIONS.

There were sixteen entries for the Golf Cup presented by General Aitken, the winner turning up in C. C. Inglis, who beat Captain Whitworth-Jones. There were some very close contests, notably that between Whitworth Jones and Turbull, which was only won by the former at the 20th hole. Sir Richard Lamb's Cup for 36 holes, medal play, was won by Mr. L. L. Napier. There are various competitions fixed for August.

COMING EVENTS.

Next week is a full one. There is a bazaar in aid of the Panch Howds Mission on the 12th and 13th, a garden party on the 14th at Government House, a subscription dance at the Gymkhana on the 11th, and the Loyal North Lancashire Ball on the 15th. We are still getting lots of rain, in fact we could do with a break. There has been no polo for a long time, cricket is being played under many difficulties, and the tennis tournament is being considerably interrupted. The climate is, however, very pleasant if one does not mind getting wet, and after all one must have something to grumble at.

THE REVIVAL OF A KNIGHTLY CEREMONY.

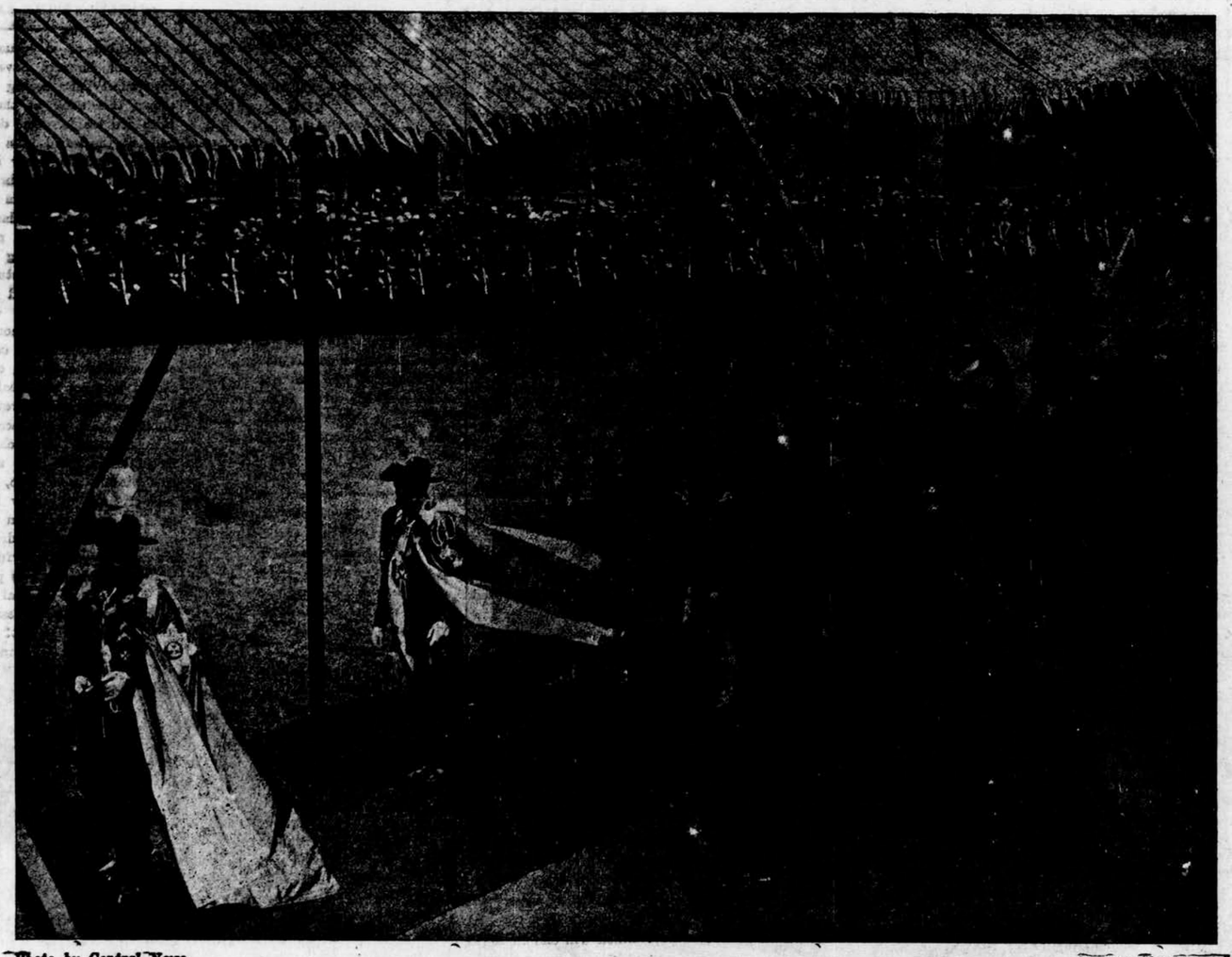


Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

A brilliant ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey, on July 22, when the King re-dedicated the Henry VII Chapel as the Chapel of the Order of the Bath The Dean carrying the Oath and the Admonition fairly engrossed upon vellum (the Rt. Rev. Bishop N. E. Kyle), The Great Master, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. M. The King, with the Pages of Honour (V. C. Harbord, Esq., and E. I. Reid, Esq.), followed by the Yeomen of the Guard.

FINAL STATE BALL.

ROYAL QUADRILLE.

Their Majesties gave their final State Ball of the season in Buckingham Palace on July 23, the attendance being large, and the scene an exceedingly brilliant one, says the "Daily Telegraph. Special interest attached to the function owing to the expectation that perhaps Prince Arthur of Connaught and his fiancee, the Duchess of Fife, would be in the Royal circle, and would dance together some part of the evening. In the case of the Quadrille D'Honneur, with which these functions invariably open, it was assumed that the ordinary rigid rule of precedence would be observed, and that the betrothed couple would not be seen together on the floor until the later dances.

The King and Queen, however, inspired by a happy thought, which was readily appreciated and acclaimed by every member of the Royal family, decided to dispense with strict Court etiquette, and Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Fife found themselves placed together as partners in the Royal Quadrille. This stately dance always marks the opening of the ball, and with the exception of a few Ambassadors and other distinguished personages honoured with invitations to make up the requisite number of couples, those present watch the opening dance from such places as they may secure. It is needless to add that after their Majesties, the young couple formed the principal centre of attraction.

BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

The general arrangements were almost identical with those for the preceding State Ball. Members of the Royal family not already in residence at the Palace reached it by the Garden Entrance, and went to the White Drawing Room to await their Majesties' and form the Royal procession. The Quadrangle and the whole range of State rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the principal apartments were decorated with beautiful flowers. A military guard of honour, with band, was on duty outside the Palace, while within all the usual Court and Household functionaries, in splendid uniforms, were on duty. Officials of the Lord Chamberlain's Office marshalled the guests in the magnificent cream and gold Ball Room and the adjoining State apartments to await the coming of the King and Queen. The Duchesses' pew at the Throne end of the apartment was fully occupied, as also were the crimson upholstered benches along either side, from which many of the guests are content to watch the dancing without themselves joining in it.

The Diplomatic and Official Circle was very full, and when all the guests had assembled the scene was one of the most brilliant and interesting associated with these ceremonies.

The King wore the uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

The Queen wore a gown of pale blue silk brocade, with corsage and centre panel of skirt arranged with crystal and diamante hand embroidery. Crown of pearls and diamonds.

Pearl and diamond ornaments, with rows and rope of pearls.

Orders—the Garter and family Orders.

THE KING IN THE STRAND.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The King accompanied by the Queen, went to Aldwych, Strand, July 24, to lay the foundation stone of the new Commonwealth (Australian) building. Our photo shows their Majesties arriving. The Guard of Honour is seen on the left.

KNIGHTS IN THE ABBEY.

RE-INAUGURATION CEREMONIAL.

KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

There was a crowded congregation of princes and peers, lords and ladies, soldiers and sailors and Civil Servants of the State at Westminster Abbey on the morning of July 22nd, when the King led the Knights of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in the ceremony of re-inauguration in the Chapel of King Henry VII, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

The old, grey, fluted pillars were brightened by the scarlet tunics of soldiers, and the great rose window itself could hardly rival the gay garments of the ladies. Men in Levee dress, with steel buckles and silver-hilted swords, had tanned admirals for neighbours, and diplomats, resplendent in gold lace, sat by the side of officers in dark uniforms.

While we waited for the King to come we heard the roll of drums and the sound of brass mingling with the great sob of an organ, and the Schiller Festival March caused the vaults of the Abbey to echo with melody. The march was followed by Arcadelt's "Ave Maria" and Tschaikowsky's Coronation March; and then the throng of Knights and ladies stood up to greet the procession.

The Abbey Beadle, carrying a silver mace, led the way; and after him followed trumpeters and a surpliced cross-bearer. We heard the choristers singing the 68th Psalm:—

Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered: let them also that hate Him flee before Him

and saw the scarlet-clad children of the Chapel Royal leading the white-robed choir-boys into the oaken stalls. It was a day dedicated to scarlet garments. The minor canons came in red cassocks, and following them the canons of the Order, led by the tall, stately figure of Canon Carnegie, in long white cloaks. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, a little smiling man, carried the Bible before him, and then came the noblest procession of all, the Knights Grand Cross carrying their feathered hats in their hands.

There were some old, frail men among those servants of the State; and some that were full of vigour and health. We saw Lord Roberts go by, still active as ever, and Lord Kitchener, grown stout, and Lord Charles Beresford, free for a moment from alarm at the state of the Navy, and the fragile, scholarly figure of Lord Welby, all of them full of honour and dignity, "ancient and grave Knights," acquainted with chivalry. Each was wearing a mantle of claret-coloured silk, lined with white, and about his neck he had a collar of gold.

At the end of the procession came the Dean of Westminster, "carrying the Oath and Admonition fairly engrossed upon Vellum," followed by the Grand Master of the Order, the Duke of Connaught; and then, clad in a long cloak held by two pages, came the King, looking well and bronzed.

THE SCENE IN THE CHAPEL.

There was a shortened version of Morning Prayer, with an anthem specially composed by Sir Hubert Parry; after which the Knights Grand Cross, those who had already been installed and those who were to be installed, led by canons and gentlemen-at-arms, marched to the Chapel, where the Queen, wearing the Ribbon of the Garter, and Princess Mary and a few of the Knights whose health made it difficult for them to undergo the strain of the whole ceremony, already were seated.

A special gangway, covered with red cloth, had been built across the passage separating the chapel from the church, and over this gangway the procession passed into the beautiful little sanctuary. This part of the ceremony was witnessed only by those taking part in it, and a few pressmen and Court officials.

The Knights Grand Cross, who belong to the highest rank of the Order, sat in stalls surmounted by silken banners and helms and shields; and when they had seen the King conducted to his stall they sat down while the Grand Master made obeisance. When the ceremonies of grace had been completed and the Grand Master was installed, the Dean delivered the oath to him and to the newly-admitted Knights. They swore to "defend Maidens, Widows and Orphans in their rights," and to "suffer no Extortion" as far as they could prevent it.

When the installations were over the Knights came from the stalls and stood beneath their banners. The King then passed between the lines of Knights, bowing low as he passed, and went to the altar, where he knelt and made offerings of gold and silver. When he had done this he returned to his seat, and then the Grand Master made similar offerings. He and the Knights drew their swords, while the Dean exhorted and admonished them to use them "to the Glory of God, the Defence of the Gospel, the Maintenance of your Sovereign's Right and Honour, and all Equity and Justice to the utmost of your Power."

The swords, which were held with their hilts towards the altar, were then sheathed, and the procession returned to the Abbey, where the service was completed. The Benediction was pronounced, the congregation sang a verse of the National Anthem, and then the choristers and the Knights and their Sovereign Lord the King, making a great and brilliant procession, marched through the North transept, amidst a crowd that bowed and curtseyed, to the House of Lords. It was a brave display of old forms and high traditions, and as beautiful a spectacle as could have been seen by any man.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 25.

We must certainly have the holiday season well over before we pay serious attention to tweeds and new sports hats and certain very smart tailored serge costumes; but these modes are already in being, very few people are interested in autumn fashions while it is still July, with the exception of costumiers and milliners, who must ever be ahead of the times. Whenever the sun graciously smiles white linen gowns and dainty muslins blossom forth this month very readily; but every other day we revert sadly to serge and tweed coats and skirts. A very beloved garment of the moment for everyday wear is the fleecy sports coat, either in white, rose-red, or mustard, worn with white linen and serge skirts. This is almost a uniform for town and country with the unconventional. For smart afternoon wear there is nothing but the draped gown, with tight, draped, and dragging skirts, in silks, cashmeres, bengalines, ro poplins. Corsages are decollete, and skirts are slit up above the ankles—the only way to walk in them; yet no one protests, but all—in towns at least—adopt these exaggerated modes.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER COAT.

The prettily-draped, full coats of satin, in pale colours, are the most popular garments of the year, and they are at once picturesque and useful. The coat illustrated is of soft reversible satin in a lemon-yellow shade, with a deep border, cuffs, and collar of silver-grey satin. The sleeves are a pretty and comfortable shape, and such a coat is the very thing for a wrap easily slipped on over a dainty summer frock. The charming little hat, also sketched, is of grey straw lined with black velvet, and trimmed with butterfly wings of grey over yellow tulle—a delicious effect.

A DAINTY NET BLOUSE.

An exceedingly dainty and pretty little blouse, to be realised in fine cream spot net, is shown in our sketch. It is made with soft pleats and two neat and tiny frills down the front and to finish the cuffs. There are tiny crystal buttons down the front and decorating the cuffs. The wide, turn-down collar is according to the latest fashion, and is of very smart shape.

LITTLE GIRL'S HOLIDAY SUIT.

Nothing could be prettier for a holiday suit for a girl just in her teens than the delightful little model sketched. The original was in cream serge; but linen would also look very well. The nicely-fitting little coat has collars and cuffs of blue satin, with a belt of blue patent leather and self or satin buttons. The skirt has a front panel, also decked with buttons. The pretty hat worn is of blue straw in a new shape, which is very comfortable and becoming. It is simply trimmed with a fine blue feather and a black velvet band.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, 10th August 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canex C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Augutter in G. Hymns 179, 201, 312, 558; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield in E. Anthem—"The righteous living for ever."—Mendelssohn. Hymns—266, 274. Collections for Bishop Azariah Endowment Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evenson at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 9 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. Strachan M.A.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morninfi Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (English). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. R. A. Adams, 5 p.m Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Mr. W. J. Kenshett.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

PAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Mr. R. B. Young; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Mr. T. R. Ponsford. 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday. Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Weekdays, 6-30 a.m.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Co. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Para. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—There will be a Solemn High Mass at the Church in honour of St. Dominick, at 9-30 a.m., Rev. Father J. J. Dias will preach on the occasion.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—V5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

St. Teresa' Chapel' Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Danial X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS d'OEUVRES. OLIVES IN JELLY.

LOBSTER SOUP.

KROMESKIS OF CHICKEN.

BEEF GOBBETS.

TOMATO CREAMS.

FIG PUDDING.

Lobsters, As. 5; Chicken, As. 8; Beef, As. 6; Suet, As. 3; Eggs, As. 6; Vegetables, As. 6; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total, Rs. 2-7.

HORS d'OEUVRES. OLIVES IN JELLY.

Rub some pounded anchovies or red-fish into some butter with a dash of tobasco sauce, with this fill 8 stoned olives. Stand two in little mould and fill with well-flavoured aspic jelly with garnish to taste; set on ice. Prepare four fried croutes, and spread them rather thickly with butter mixed with pounded watercress; turn out the little moulds on to these and serve.

LOBSTER SOUP.

Take a cupful of sliced mixed vegetables and fry them in fat to a light brown, then dredge over them a tablespoonful and a half of flour, when cooked add a seer of water. Reserve the meat of the claws of the lobster, but put the rest of the meat with the pounded shell to the stock and simmer for an hour; strain, rub the meat through a sieve and add to the soup with a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, flavouring to taste, a little undiluted tinned milk and the pieces of lobster.

KROMESKIS OF CHICKEN.

Prepare a cupful of finely minced chicken or other meat, flavour it well and mix it with three tablespoonfuls of some thick white sauce, with flavouring to taste. Spread it out on a plate an inch thick. Prepare a batter by mixing the yolks of two eggs with a heaped tablespoonful of flour, adding slowly a tablespoonful of salad oil, and a wineglassful of water, pepper, salt, and just before it is to be used the whites stiffly whipped. Make a portion of the chicken mixture into a roll about the size of a cork and completely envelop it in bacon cut very thin; dip each in the batter and fry a golden brown till crisp.

BEEF GOBBETS.

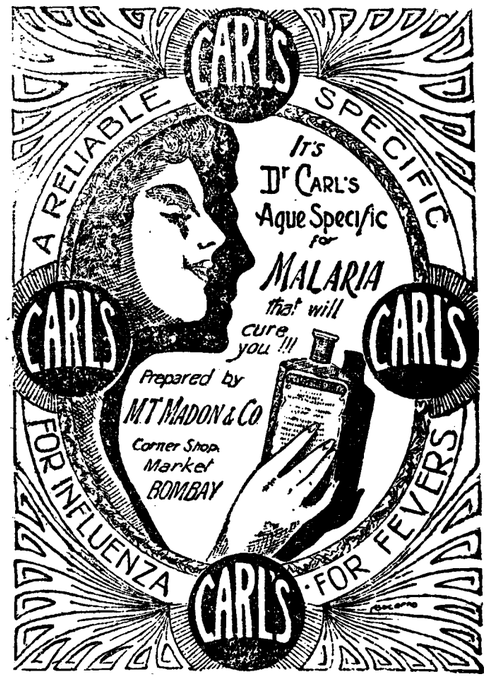
Cut the beef into smallish pieces, season with pepper, salt, nutmeg and grated lime peel; fry them a light brown in some fat. Make a good brown sauce from the bones and trimmings and let the meat to stew very gently for an hour in a sufficiency of this with some grated onion and parsley. When nearly ready for serving add a tablespoonful of port and half of vinegar, pour the stew into a pie dish and cover with a crust of baked crumbs seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter; heat well in the oven.

TOMATO CREAMS.

Peel the tomatoes and rub through a sieve, add the puree to a rather highly flavoured mayonnaise mixed with some undiluted tinned milk and enough dissolved gelatine to make it like very thick cream when it is cold. Serve in little moulds or cocottes with a sprig of parsley on each.

FIG PUDDING.

Chop finely ½ lb. of suet, the same of figs, half that of mixed peel, almonds glace cheeries, and angelica. Add them to two tablespoonful of flour, sugar, sultanas, half a nutmeg the grated rind of a lime, and mix well. Stir in two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of cream and half a wineglassful of brandy. Steam in a well greased mould for at least five hours. This is a delicious pudding.



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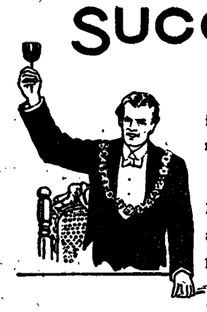

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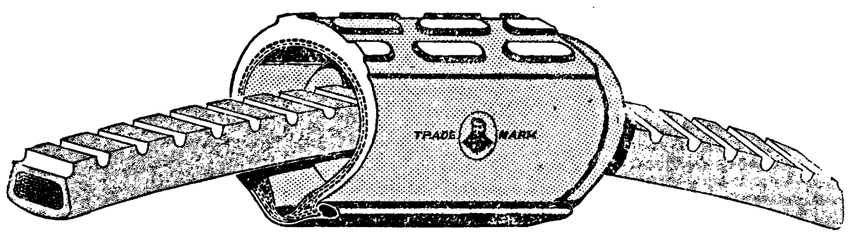

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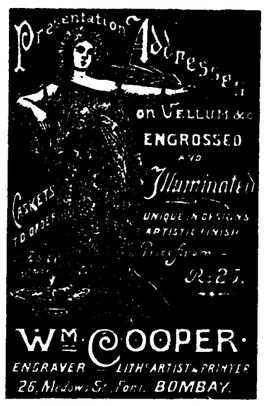

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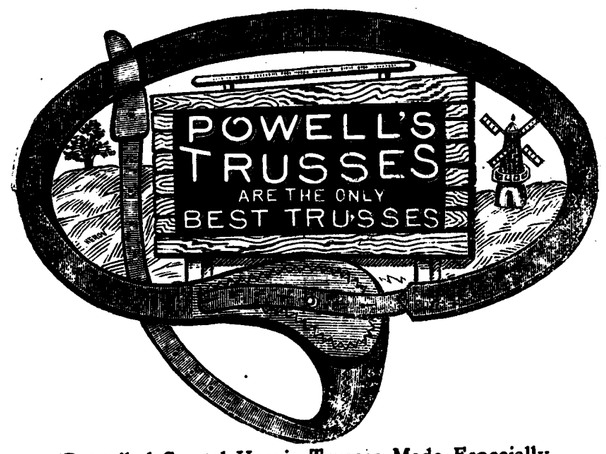

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